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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th May	PERSIA	7651		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9005
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8002
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

* Calling at Malta.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipment to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	6,661	Bojer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Galonnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	28th Nov. "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Galonnet	20th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	17th Aug. "

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4536	P. Badessich	1st June.
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,176	Mon. 27th May	11 a. m.	P. D. & G.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 30th May	8 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,510	Frid. 31st May	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 27th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 5th June calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

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TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	....	25th May
MUKE MARU	...	P. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Honuma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

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Steamer	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Hall	6716	24th May.
SUNDIA	Stanley Abbey	5106	13th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Bignal	6719	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	25th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Hall	6715	27th "
SUNDIA	Stanley Abbey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Bignal	6719	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5969	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	18th "

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Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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BLACK AND BROWN SHADES,
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Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

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Bombay, 24th May 1907.

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R. H. H. HOPKINS,
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SHIPPING OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 23RD MAY, 1907.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MANEKLAL MACCONDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a lunatic.

GEORGE FRANCIS GERALD FRASER, late a Lieutenant, His Majesty's 94th Russell's Infantry, Poona.

ANDREW GALBRAITH FLEMING, late a Lieutenant, His Majesty's Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta.

GEORGE HERBERT BELCHAM, late Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda.

HERBERT WAHID, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ellichpur, Central Provinces.

STANLEY CARROLL, late a European passenger, per S. S. "Sultan," from Mombasa to Bombay.

MIR HYDER MIR, late a patient in the Arthur Road Hospital, Mahomedan.

GEORGE J. B. ARMOUR, late in the employ of Messrs. Tothill Sharpe and Company, Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement: At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT BOMBAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), on 28th May, 1907, Sealed Tenders for the following works. Form of Tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each work to the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., save Sundays, Holidays, and the day of receiving Tenders:

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THANA, 10th May, 1907.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A fully qualified second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, (who should know English), for the post of the Engineer and Fitter-in-Charge Municipal Engines, including Water Works Engines, Sukkur. The applicant must have a thorough knowledge

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

135 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

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ALL ANGLO-INDIANS SHOULD READ.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN INDIA.

A NOVEL BY SHELLAND BRADLEY.

Paper Covers, 2s. 6d. : Cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE HEROINE of this Story relates her adventures during a visit to India for the great Durbar, and she makes a delightful STORY-TELLER. The people she met on the journey out, and during her stay in the country, are brilliantly sketched, and the whole Story radiates with good-humoured fun. The description of the gorgeous scene at the Durbar is a fine piece of word-painting, and leaves the reader with a vivid impression of its Oriental splendour.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & ALLAHABAD

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS IN INDIA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May 23.*] [BOMBAY, *May 24.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 11/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes	94 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	85 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	30 7/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31	2/16	
Do. in New York ...	67	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin ...	20·44 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York ...	4·86 1/2		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 3/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 1/2	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 3/4	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £325,000 for various places

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/16*d.* unchgd.

Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 30.000 at 1s. 4 3/32*d.*

Bills on Madras, Rs. 10.000 at 1s. 4 3/32*d.*

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 11th inst. arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 22nd Instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...	£35,100,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Public Deposits ...	£10,900,000	Inc. £1,400,000
Other Deposits ...	£41,700,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities ...	£30,600,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Notes and Gold ...	£24,700,000	„ £ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Quiet
Futures	...Feverish
East Indian... ...	...Quiet
Manchester	...Firm
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	400 bales.
Imports	... 11,000 bales.
Mid-Americans ...	...7·10 + 15
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 5/16 unchd

Future Delivery Price :—

May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·68	6·55	6·53	6·42
+23	+23	+23	+23

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·25	6·23	6·25	6·23	6·23
+23	+24	+24	+24	+24

Holidays till Monday.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,000	bales
Do. do. last year...	10.000	„
Exports to Great Britain ...	18,000	„
Do. to Continent ...	.....	

Spot Cotton—12·35 + 10

Futures—Month of July 11·03+11 — Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering

Do. do. Dec. 11·39+11

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12 1/8 + 1/8

Futures—Month of July 12·23+23

Do. do. Aug. 12·03+21

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	13,000 bales.
„	Sold on speculation	.....
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to consumers	60,000 „
„	Actual Exports	4,000 „
„	Week's Imports	76,000 „
„	Stock	1,226,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	100 „
„	Sold for exportation	100 „
„	Amounts forwarded to consumers	1,300 „
„	Actual Exports	300 „
„	Week's Imports	2,000 „
„	Stocks	34,000 „
Afloat	Americans	90,000 „
„	Indian	12,000 „

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33½ New Terms—June-July—Antwerp—Done Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 55 May-June—Dunkirk—Value Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 52½ June-July—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½ June-July.—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 7½*d.*

Months of Shipment.—July—August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s 8½*d.*—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London	Caledonia.	Mercantile
22 Boxes Gold Bullions	14,43,840	London	Caledonia.	Bank Bank
2 Bundles Rs...	3,000	Muscat	Nuddea....	Comptoir National
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Caledonia.	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Caledonia.	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Caledonia.	Bank of Bombay
1 Bundle Sovereings	3,832			
Gold Coins ..	3,102	Bagdad	Dumra ..	A Shashoo....
Rupees	1,000			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [24TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers at 4 per cent. per annum for one or two months.

Exchange :—

The Market opened firm at 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/32d. for demand Bank Bills. There has not been much enquiry for remittance the mail requirements being met at current rates. All Banks refused to buy at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight, at which some Bills were offered. A few Bills were placed for the mail and near delivery at 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight, but houses are only selling for immediate requirements. Far Eastern rates are firm following the advance in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 159
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	... 217½

Government Paper :—

There have been no fluctuations in this Market. The rate opened in the morning at 97½ for cash and the settlement at which it closes with buyers, Calcutta Market is steadier at 97⅝ for cash and 97 1/16 for delivery forward in a month. We quote :—

Cash	97	13
1st Settlement...	97	13

Bullion :—

Silver in London is firm. Reuter advises ready bars as up 1/8 at 30 7/8 and 3/16 for forward at 31 pence. New York is also firmer, their quotation being 3/8 up at 67. Locally there is not so much pressure for spot silver, and the ready rate has fallen to 79 11/16 *ex* duty. Forward rates are harder in sympathy with home quotations. And close as under. Bar Gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	79	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	9	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	78	9	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	9th May	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	17th May	5 do.
Bank of Madras do.	7th May	7 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	14,06,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	19,43,000
Sundries ...	65,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	27,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,23,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	3,05,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	14,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	93,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	1,38,000
Balance with other Banks...	.....	56,000
Sundries ...	26,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	16,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 40 lakhs was offered of which amount 28·90 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 11 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3-32d. After the sales extra allotments were made of 5 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 2·60 lakhs. Transfers at 1s. 4 1-8d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 31 lakhs. The amount advertised for sale next week is 50 lakhs. This morning small extras are advised of 30 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 10 lakhs Transfers at the same rate.

The Mail of the 10th May brings £130,000 silver and £180,000 gold for Bombay and the £10,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,50,000
Bombay	„	3,80,000
Madras	„	5,90,000
Total...	Rs.	16,20,000

The Mail of the 17th May brings £400,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	5,90,000
Bombay	„	5,10,000
Madras	„	5,00,000
Total...	Rs.	16,00,000

The Mail of the 24th May brings £60,000 silver and £170,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	12,90,000
Bombay	„	4,40,000
Madras	„	17,00,000
Total...	Rs.	34,30,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	67,867	40,591	+ 27,276
Receipts from 1st October to 23rd May..	2,565,289	2,329,813	+ 235,476
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	23,829	45,798	— 21,969
China	19,277	803	+ 18,474
Japan ... Coast Ports			
Total ...	43,106	46,601	— 3,495
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 23rd May..			
Europe	876,797	713,690	+ 163,107
China	36,837	18,502	+ 18,135
Japan	459,676	311,140	+ 158,536
Coast Ports ...	45,912	21,143	+ 24,769
Total ...	1,449,022	1,084,475	+ 364,547
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe... ...	36,028	19,373	+ 16,655
China	19,417	6,612	+ 12,805
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 4th May 1907 —11,662 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 16th March, 1907—12,313 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	5,057	322,628	427,727
Central India ...	5,816	108,028	124,754
Barsee and Nugger ...	7,165	201,405	134,500
Berars...	5,037	454,605	482,604
Central Provinces ...	1,242	302,772	335,255
Total Oomras...	25,277	1,389,438	1,504,840
Dhollera	12,755	226,034	153,350
Broach	9,780	266,097	203,093
Compta and Dharwar.	10,311	86,652	64,501
Westerns	703	9,552	19,629
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	3,769	480,432	304,766
Bengals, Rajputana...	4,566	71,035	31,120
Sind	.....	13,705	29,692
Persian	109	2,229	1,852
American	597	18,160	13,615
Egyptian	.....	1,158	1,375
Other Sorts	.....	797	2,180
Totals...	67,867	2,565,289	2,329,813

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Since Friday last there have been considerable fluctuations in the American markets, the causes assigned for which have reference particularly to the New Crop. A "bearish" weekly weather report has sufficed to drop prices 14 points for December futures in New York, while the following day "bullish" Crop estimates put rates up 20 points for the same month. The time is approaching for violent fluctuations (such as we have been accustomed to in past seasons) as the New Crop is fast becoming the chief factor in the market equation. The progress of the Crop will be watched with the keenest interest, and, knowing the increase in the world's consumption of American Cotton which has taken place during the last two or three years, the market will naturally be more susceptible to "bullish" influences than to "bearish" ones until a sufficiency of the raw material can be counted on. The start has been unpropitious, but there is plenty of time yet for recovery, and, in the ordinary course of events, the weather should not be unfavourable during the summer months.

With favourable weather, we think prices should decline in the near future.

The Liverpool market has been open only three days this week, and is now closed until Monday next. This market has also fluctuated considerably, but closes strong.

The following table gives the position of the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to day :—

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·89	7·10	+ ·21
Futures, May-June ...	6·36	6·68	+ ·32
Do. Oct.-Nov.	5·96	6·28	+ ·32
NEW YORK.			
Spot ...	12·05	12·35	+ ·30
Futures, July...	10·91	11·03	+ ·12
Do. Dec...	11·09	11·39	+ ·30
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot...	11 13/16	12 1/16	+ 5/16
Futures, July...	11·99	12·23	+ ·24
Do. Aug...	11·69	12·03	+ ·34

The local market during the past week has fluctuated in sympathy with the American markets, and prices to-day show little change from those ruling on Friday last except in fair M. G. Bengals which are Rs. 3 higher. Contract s business has been confined to small purchases by the bazaar against sales for this month, the centre of interest being Bengals and Westerns.

In Spot Cotton a moderate business has been reported during the week. Shippers have taken Broach, high class Bengals, Muttias and Khandeish, as also high class Oomras, but in the latter some difficulty is experienced in selection owing to stocks being depleted. Lower grades of Oomras are neglected, though there is plenty of such cotton offering. Mills continue buying quietly and the last day or two have shown more disposition to operate.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay continue on a free scale, and are now 236,000 bales in excess of last year on the same date.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	273/74	May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	230	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	210	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	206	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	206	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	180	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	185	„
Good Westerns	246	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	250	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	258	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	„	187	Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	„	201/2	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola	„	221/22	„
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„	201/2	„

FREIGHTS.

Rates have kept very firm during the past week and ready business has in consequence, been restricted. Full rates have, however, been paid by Cotton shippers, for any ready lots. For next month also quotations are comparatively firm, and owners show no inclination to reduce some at present. Chartering has been on a small scale.

We quote—

Antwerp	16s 8d.	June.
Dunkirk	16s. 6d.	„
Havre	17s.	„
Hamburg	16s. 6d.	„
Marseilles...	16s.	„
Genoa	16s. 6d.	„
London	16s. 6d.	„
Liverpool ... ... „	16s.	„
Hull	15. 6d.	„

with 6d. extra for cotton and 6d. less for 13 cwt. cargo,

For July we quote 15s. to 15s. 6d. with little doing.

The s.s. "Knight Errant" has been chartered at a lump sum of £10,500 June loading for p. p.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday, the 23rd.

Wheat	73,113	cwts
Linseed	143,944	„
Rapeseed	90,323	„
Gingellyseed	2,127	„
Poppyseed	68,233	„
Groundnuts	2,433	„
Castorseed	29,784	„
Rice...	40,797	„
Myrabollams	13,637	„
Cottonseed	143,949	„
Mowraseed	46	„
Gram	52,055	„
Joowar...	11,778	„
Maize	nil	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market during the past week has been quiet, and prices have given way both for ready and forward. May shipments are nearly completed. We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs.	7 14	0 B. T.
May	„	8 2	3 R. T.
September	„	8 9	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The Market has been dull and declining. Shipments have been on a large scale during the past week, but exporters now seem to have completed their present requirements. There is still a large quantity available in the Punjab, but plague interferes with the movement. We quote as follows :—

Brown Cawnpore, ready ...	Rs.	8 6	0 B. T.
„ Delhi „ ...	„	8 9	0 „
„ „ May ...	„	8 12	0 R. T.
„ „ June-July...	„	8 14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, ready	„	9 4	0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—

The Market has declined during the week and closes dull as under :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9 12 0
May	Rs.	10 2 0

Castorseed :—

The Market is steady at Rs. 36 for May-June.

Cottonseed :—

At the beginning of the week was firmer, but has since declined, and the Market closes quiet.

Ready ...	Rs.	21 0 0
Groundnuts :—		
... „	43	0 0 nominal

Mowraseed :—

The Market has been steady at Rs. 6-14-0 July August.

Wheat :—

The Market has ruled firm during the week owing to the reduced estimate of the American Crop. We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	5 0 0
White Pessi 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	5 0 6

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods.—There is a slight improvement in wider widths above 16 by 16 counts Nainsooks. For other goods prices are steady. The plague in Northern India has checked the demand from those Markets and hence business is almost at a standstill.

Grey Goods.—The Market is quiet but prices are steady in sympathy with the rise in Manchester.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—The Market is still dull, and though the demand is not as good as it should be, and stocks are large, prices have been kept up owing to the strong upward tendency of the Market on the other side. The Delhi and Cawnpore Markets show some improvement compared with past weeks.

Turkey Red Plain Goods :—There is no change in the demand which continues poor. Home prices are very firm and consequently business is checked.

Turkey Red Prints :—The Market is unchanged, and owing to the unsatisfactory demand buyers do not care to do forward business.

Dhooties :—In this Market also we have no change to report. There is no improvement in the demand. Prices at Home are very firm.

METALS.

Copper :—There has been a small movement in the bazaar which has caused prices to keep some what steadier. Though stocks are extremely limited, the consumption is so small that prices are not affected.

Yellow Metal :—This Market is also slightly steadier owing to a small movement in the bazaar. Prices are here and there a little higher. Home values are still much above current local rates.

COALS.

As anticipated, a decline has been realised. A line of 3,000 tons, June-August shipment, Seebpore-Bengal has changed hands at Rs. 14·4 0 per ton, while there are sellers of Watson's Hartley forward, at Rs. 16·8 0 per ton. We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	
Davison's West Hartley ...	17	0 0 Per ton.
Yorkshire	17	0 0 „
Watson's Hartley	16	8 0 „
Desherghur Bengal	15	0 0 „
Lawrie's Desherghur	15	0 0 „
Seebpore	14	4 0 „
Lawrie's Navigation	14	0 0 „

PETROLEUM.

The Market is firm. The rates current to-day for Kerosene oil of the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Russian Oil, Rising Sun brand, in tins...	Rs.	3 10 0 Per pair.
„ „ „ „ loose.	Rs.	3 0 0 Per 8 gallons.
Burmah oil, Swan brand, in tins	„	3 6 0 Per pair.
„ „ „ loose ...	Rs.	2 12 0 Per 8 gallons.
Russian oil, Anchor brand, in cases...	Rs.	4 8 0 Per case.
Sumatra oil, Silverlight, 150° in cases	„	5 2 0 Per case.

SHARES.

The Market is dull owing to absence of business and hence very few changes are reported. Bank of Bombay Shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,400 and Bank of India have improved to Rs. 55½. Press Shares are steady; Mofussils have improved to Rs. 605; New Berars to Rs. 537½ and Indian Cotton to Rs. 140. Volkarts are steady at Rs. 1,095. In the miscellaneous list Alcocks are steady at Rs. 315 X. D.; Badham Piles are weak at Rs. 124. Bombay Flours have advanced to Rs. 990; Marcks are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 148. Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 460. Thackers are in demand at Rs. 275. Treachers have ruled at and about Rs. 615. Shivrajpur Syndicate have declined to Rs. 75¼. Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary Shares have changed hands at Rs. 265, and Preference Shares at Rs. 272½. A big lot of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company ordinary Shares was placed at Rs. 168 1/2 and Preference Shares of the same Company have changed hands at Rs. 128 1/2. In Mill Companies Central India's have remained at about Rs. 1,975, cum-divid. Colaba Land after touching Rs. 990 closed at Rs. 970; David's closed at Rs. 340. Empress are unchanged at Rs. 570. Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 160. Leopolds are steady at Rs. 66. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 665; Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,235. Manekji Petits closed at Rs. 3,025; Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1365; New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 570, Centurys have changed hands at Rs. 1605 and Textiles at Rs. 1205. Crescents are steady at Rs. 100. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 452½ to 455 and Ahmedabad Prantej are weak at Rs. 560. Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 116. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 11th May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 18th May 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 11. Rs.	May. 18. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	41,07,733	43,05,068
Public Deposits at Branches ...	77,37,407	82,45,363
Other Deposits...	7,56,72,779	7,77,29,256
Post Bills ...	19,132	19,132
Sundries ...	25,58,209	26,50,564
Rs..	11,35,32,260	11,30,49,383
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,54,69,376	1,54,06,245
Other authorised Securities...	29,75,191	38,53,844
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,22,38,514	2,19,23,042
Loans do. do. do.	2,01,73,621	2,01,87,311
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,32,46,685	2,33,39,440
Dead Stock ...	3,30,029	3,30,077
Stamps ...	5,412	4,353
Bullion ...	7,46,092	6,13,358
Balances with other Banks...	3,31,279	2,95,843
Sundries ...	6,07,496	6,32,454
Cash ...	2,73,89,265	2,73,73,416
	11,35,32,260	11,30,49,383

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 248 Hindus and 33 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 304. The death-rate was 31·0 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·5. The deaths are thus classified :—Small-pox 1, fevers 77, bowel complaints 51, and other causes 175.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LANG—April 29, at Waratah, Hamilton, N. B., the wife of Capt. Eustace A. Lang, Army Pay Dept., (late) the Durham Light Infy. of a son.

FULLER—May 6, at 9 Gay Street, Bath, the wife of A. Leonard Fuller, M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. Lond. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRIGG—SUTHERLAND—April 30, at St. James's Church, Radley, Edward W. Grigg (late Somersetshire Light Inf., to Barbara Rose, daughter of the late Robert Sutherland.

McCASKILL—PEEL—May 2, at Layston Church, Buntingford, Capt. John C. H. McCaskill, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to Winifred Garforth, daughter of the Right Rev. W. G. Peel, D. D., Bishop of Mombasa.

ROBINSON—HASLEWOOD—April 27, at St. Thomas's Parish Church, Portsmouth, Lieut. Leonard Robinson, R. N., his Majesty's ship Pandora, son of Capt. Robinson, to Madeleine Joan, daughter of Staff Capt. Haslewood.

WYLES—METCHIN—April 27, at St. Luke's, Nightingale Lane, S. W., John Walter Wyles, F. S. I., to Violet Gladys Bridgman, daughter of William Paul Metchin, of Courtlands, S. W.

DEATHS.

BINSTEED—May 6. Edith Gladys, youngest daughter of the late Major C. M. F. Binsteed, 1st Madras Lancers, and Mrs. Binsteed 84 Palace Court, W.

GRANT-SMITH—May 1, at Palmyra, Clarendon Road, Southsea, Major James Stocker Grant-Smith, late 87th Hampshire Regt, and formerly of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 66.

GRIMEN—May 3, at Stonylands, Dedham, Essex, Lieut Col. R. S. Green, late of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding and Royal Berkshire Regts, aged 64.

LAWRELL—May 6, at 194 Holland Road, Kensington, Maria Louisa Downie, widow of Capt. Henry John Lawrell, late 6th Foot.

RICHMOND—May 5, in London, Col. Richard Oliffe Richmond, late Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Dept., formerly of the 50th Regt., aged 66.

SASSOON—May 5, at 25 First Avenue, Hove, Aaron David Sassoon, aged 45.

SKINNER—May 2, at Uplands, Folkestone, John Macdonald Baird (Jack), dearly loved youngest son of Colonel G. J. and Mrs. Skinner, aged 10 years 4 months.

STEWART—May 5, at Netley Hospital, James Fearnley Stewart (Major 102nd Grenadiers, Indian Army), son of the late Col. Alexander Stewart, R. A.

WASTELL—April 26, at 8 Eaton Gardens, Ealing, Lieut Col. W. R. Wastell, late 1st batt. the Royal Warwickshire Regt., aged 87.

WILLIAMS—May 1, at 1 Elliot Terrace, Plymouth, Lieut-Gen. Sir Henry Francis Williams, K. C. B., late King's Royal Rifles, Colonel-Commandant 3rd batt King's Royal Rifles, aged 82.

WINCHESTER—May 3, of Paraplu, at the Cityque Generale de Surveillance, Geneva, Clementina Janet Stewart, wife of Charles Blake Winchester, Indian Civil Service (Retired).

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BREWIN—May 24, at Colaba, Bombay, Everard Harry John, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Brewin, aged seven months and thirteen days. Funeral at 4-30 p.m. this evening.

DAWUR—May 24, at his residence The "Gorada," Bandora Hill Road, Bandora, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Hormusji Edulji Dawur Funeral to-day. (Saturday).

LONAVLA.

DEATH.

ROYAL—May 21, at Lonavla, G. I. P. Railway, Rechab Royal, Engine Driver, aged 65 years.

KARACHI.

DEATH.

JOHNSTON—May 24, at Karachi, J. D. Johnston, of the National Bank of India, Ld., aged 32.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMERON—May 19, at Palamcottah, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Cameron, a son.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High Water, 9-12m., 9-39a.; Low Water, 3-13m., 3-36a.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Final, Marine Lines Ground, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m., High water, 10-31m.; 10-26a., Low Water, 3-56 m., 4-26a.

Catholic Library (Cavel Street) Variety Entertainment 9 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, May 26.—Trinity Sunday, Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 10-31., 10-26a.; Low water, 3-53m., 4-26a.

Monday, May 27.—Indian Hotels Company, Ordinary General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 11-19m., 11-12a.; Low water, 4-34m., 5-15a.

Tuesday, May 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 0-6m., 11-58a.; Low water, 5-16m., 6-4a.

Wednesday, May 29.—Chamber of Commerce Balloting for a Municipal Councillor; Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 0-53a.; Low water, 5-59m., 6-53a.

Thursday, May 30.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Sun rises. 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 0-

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

CAN INDIA COPY ITALY?

SIR EDWARD BUCK, whose interest in India and in every stage of her progress neither time nor absence can abate, delivered himself on May the 2nd of an interesting paper at the Society of Arts. The subject, "The Applicability to India of the Italian method of utilising silt" was, perhaps, a little confusing, but Sir Edward drove home the text of his address that "it is an economical error not to utilise fertilising silt where available," with the enthusiasm of an optimist, and made it clear that the Italian system of circumventing the occasional niggardliness of nature might be adopted if it were practicable in India with much advantage to the ryot. The paper evoked some criticism from the chairman, Sir Charles Elliott, from a scientist and from Mr. Buckle who, as an irrigation engineer, showed that the result obtained in Egypt by favour of the Nile, during the last few thousand years could hardly be expected to make much difference in the present economic condition of India, even if the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra supplied double the amount of the Nile silt. It was doubtless new to many of the audience to hear that anything good, much less new, could come out of impoverished Italy, or that modern agriculturists could, from her, learn lessons that had been taught and practised in the Latin peninsula for hundreds of years. Every one who has wandered in the hill districts of India and Ceylon or of other countries, is familiar with the artificial terraces of cultivated land, small or large, that [illegible] round the sacred cities of hills which are apparently simple, but really complex, system of gates, drainage with [illegible] or soil. Sir E. Buck described how, when he was placed in charge of Agriculture in the Cawnpore Division, he saw and admired a successful method of damming gullies and creating terraces to stop erosion by uncontrolled floods, that had been thought out and introduced by the English manager of an estate on the banks of the Ganges. This man had in a short time quadrupled the letting value of the land. Sir Edward lost no time in applying the lesson to a portion of his charge, chose a poor and apparently unculturable bit of land, and "doctored" it with dams and drains. Before the silt had settled there in any quantity, he was removed to another sphere of usefulness, but not before a native assistant had grasped the idea. This man persevered in the "doctoring," extended the experiment, and got leave to rent the land which soon quadrupled in value. That spot is now an object-lesson in the utility of embankment for the purpose of catching and retaining fertilising silt. Gwalior afforded another instance of this treatment of broken lands by Colonel Pilcher, who ran up long low banks to focus the drainage and thus form small lakes to irrigate the rice-fields in the lower ground. When the water had flowed down, it was found that the silt deposited above the banks and dams grew splendid crops of wheat. In his peregrinations through India Sir Edward Buck found that cultivators have for ages practised analogous methods, but naturally on the limited scale necessitated by their small means and holdings. The authorities have done little or nothing to assist, though in the matter of irrigation by canals the Government has done colossal deeds.

Fourteen years ago, the energetic Director of Agriculture issued a circular to all provinces in India asking for information as to the catching and retaining of alluvial deposits. The replies, roughly averaged, showed that, though in many districts cultivators knew the value of silt and took petty action to secure it as far as their means allowed, it was, moreover, limited to damming and terracing broken land or swamping rice-fields with silt-laden water. In a great part of India nothing of the kind was even attempted. Since then little has been done, beyond what famine relief works have effected in Bombay in the damming of some ravines and gullies. In 1905 when Sir E. Buck represented India at the Agricultural Conference at Rome he had a unique opportunity of seeing what Italy had accomplished in this direction. He was specially lucky in being able to address himself to a future Viceroy of India, in the person of Lord Minto, the British representative at the Congress, on the fitness for Indian agricultural emergencies, of the Italian method of utilising silt. The following year, Lord Minto, then Governor-General of India, entrusted Sir E. Buck with the pleasant mission of studying the subject in Italy and of embodying his information in a report. It was some of the fruits of this mission that he discussed, with the aid of maps and diagrams, to an attentive audience at the Society of Arts on May the 2nd. He showed how Italy had for centuries reaped enormous benefits from skilfully harnessing her rivers and streams and how she still pursued the same system with the aid of modern science. His inquiry into the working of the Public Works and Agricultural Departments of Italy was made as easy as possible. With Count Tasolini—whose grandfather, a statesman and great agriculturist, had been an intimate friend of Lord Minto's grandfather—he visited Ravenna where the careful guiding of silt deposits play a large part in the wealth of the count's landed property. At Capua—a name that generally suggests ease and luxury—strenuous agricultural works are maintained by the Government, also at Grosseto and many other places, while immense new projects are planned for the island of Sardinia. The Italians have followed steadily in the footsteps of their Roman forbears, in connecting their rivers by canals, making complete irrigation systems and supplying their towns with pure drinking water. They found out in centuries long gone by that rivers when "bridled" could be made to repair all the harm done by them when in flood. Leonardo da Vinci, who was as great an engineer as he was a painter, showed his countrymen that it was possible "to carry the earth of the mountains into the valleys so as to render them fertile and purify the air." Italians have turned swamps into fertile plains and built rich terraces of silt in the ravines by means of the very streams that had formerly torn the earth from their sides. We have not space to follow Sir Edward Buck in the enumeration of the benefits derived in Italy from scientifically controlling her rivers. One that he particularly dwelt on was the "bonificazione" of the hills and the lowlands. This word to him was more blessed than Mesopotamia and means fertilisation and sanitation of low-lying lands, by drainage and the deposit of silt as well as the building up of bare hill tracts that had been eroded by mountain torrents. The repairs carried out by the agricultural engineers in Italy were shown in a series of views that transformed a steep and rocky valley into a smiling and well planted tract.

The lecturer generously testified to the splendid work accomplished by talented and devoted engineers in India, many of whom had studied irrigation methods in Itlay or in other Southern European countries. But the canal systems for which they are responsible represent but a small portion of the culturable land in India, and Sir E. Buck strongly urged the advisability of considering whether the fertilising power of silt, and the advantages to be obtained by submersion of the land on an ever-increasing and well-graduated scale might not be attempted in India by the Government with some hope of large profit to the holders of land. That submersion is the rule in rice tracts every one knows, but the proportion so treated is infinitesimal when compared to the areas untouched. In Italy one-tenth of the culturable land will soon be fertilised. If India could show that ratio, it would mean that 50,000 square miles of land would be ready for cultivation. The Indian would perhaps then give up clerical work and adopt what Sir Charles Elliott described as his true profession, that of a farmer; for the land, enriched with the silt that Sir Edward Buck would like to see carried to all districts by a careful adjustment of the river systems, would return a glorious series of harvests making it worth the cultivator's while to give up educating his son for clerkships. It sounded almost like a fairy tale when the lecturer contended that the configuration of India, far from resisting the Italian method of silt treatment would prove exactly suited to it. Take full advantage of the mighty Himalayan heights that are drained into the plains by the Indus, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and their tributaries, making alluvial tracts where silt deposits have already enriched the land and can do greater wonders, the density of the population proving the success of nature even when unaided by art. Enlarge those tracts and the people will disperse to the hygienic and economic benefit of all. State action might initiate the "bridling" of the great rivers and settle on the fittest halting places for the fertilising waters with their rich burden. The ryot alone—well as he understands the use of water—can do little. His own small patch of hillside is but a portion of the whole that is at the mercy of the torrential rains or a river in flood. State action, as in Italy, must be looked to, if the work is to be done, and here the critics step in and ask will the cost be prohibitive, and how long will it be before the cultivator can reap the benefit?—pertinent questions that demand an answer. There are not sufficient engineers, says Sir E. Buck, to survey the 400 million acres still requiring fertilisation. These acres must be prescribed for by experts who can say what nature of deposit they require before anything can be done. Only twenty million acres are now under cultivation and engineered in India. When will twenty times that amount be available? The subject of sanitation as subserved by cultivation, the lecturer modestly left to men competent to deal with it, suggesting that the conquest of malaria would probably follow agricultural improvement in India as it had done in Italy.

THE CRIPPLES' KNIGHT. WHEN King Edward received John Kirk, of the Ragged School Union, the day before yesterday, His Majesty performed a graceful act, which will endear him to the hearts of the lovers of children as his kindly reception of General Booth a few years ago endeared him to the hearts of those who sorrow for the submerged tenth. And when His Majesty commanded the bearded champion of London's unwanted innocents to kneel, and having tapped his shoulder with the accolade, said "Rise, Sir John Kirk," His Majesty put a lustre upon the Knighthood of England, the like of which it has not received in the present reign. With entire confidence we may affirm that no titular honour conferred in this reign will be so generally applauded as the knighting of John Kirk. True, his name is not a household word like that of the late Dr. Barnardo, for instance; but in London's heart, in her lowliest bye-ways and most noisome courts and alleys, the name of John Kirk is called blessed. In the course of thirty-five years of devoted service to the crippled waifs of London, John Kirk has earned a fame as unlike that of the subjects of the personal columns of the papers as chalk is from cheese. It is a fame that springs from the gratitude of thousands of little children's hearts; a fame that is shown in the admiration of the multitude of well-to-do parents who have helped John Kirk with money with which to carry on the splendid work to which his life since boyhood's days has been devoted. Thousands of the King's loyal subjects owe their happiness—yea, their lives—to the Heaven-sent intervention of John Kirk at the direst moments of their lives. It is but just, therefore, that the King should recognise the work John Kirk has done for the most ill-starred section of His Majesty's people. John Kirk's waifs are frequently handicapped from birth by one or other of the ills that flesh is heir to. They are mostly unwelcome visitors to this vale of tears; and being at the outset nuisances to their parents, they are left to drag out a wretched existence in filth, pain and worse, in the most appalling surroundings, until death comes and relieves them from further suffering. It is to this section of the juvenile community of London that John Kirk has devoted his life, and his Knighthood is but a just reward from the Sovereign of the crowd of men and women whom the Ragged School Union has rescued from a pauper's grave. How popular will be the knighting of Sir John Kirk may be gauged by the immense interest taken in the election to the Lord Mayoralty of London last year of Sir William Treloar, "the Children's Alderman." No man within living memory brought such immense crowds of admirers to the City on November 9th as Sir William Treloar, whose work for the child-cripples of London has been famous this many a year. It would be difficult to imagine a more touching sight than the spectacle of the hundreds of cripples in the upper windows of "the Carpet Shop" on Ludgate Hill on Lord Mayor's Show Day, all eagerly straining their necks in order to catch a sight of their dear old friend, Alderman Treloar, in his cocked hat, furry robe, and gold chain. To Sir William Treloar the crippled children of the very poor of London have owed their Christmas dinners for many years, besides many other good things which the large-hearted Knight of the Carpet is always devising for them.

If, as Reuter states, His Majesty's knighting of John Kirk was "unexpected," we should think the honour rather an embarrassing one for a man who cannot be rich, and whose life has in the main been spent amongst the lowest strata of society and in the most uncourtly spots on the earth's surface. But we 'hae oor doots' about the "unexpectedness" of the honour. For it so happens that the children's Lord Mayor has had John Kirk for his right hand man in the distribution of his Yuletide bounty for many years, and it is also a fact that the King, whose heart is full of the milk of human kindness, has taken the keenest personal interest in, as a regular subscriber to, the cheering of the cripples at Yuletide. Hence John Kirk has not been a stranger in name to His Majesty until now, and as the Lord Mayor has the privilege of nominating any well-known and deserving citizen for the honour of knighthood, the "unexpectedness" of the honour conferred upon John Kirk must be accepted as a probable flight of fancy. Sir John Kirk, by the way, will not be the only gentleman of his style and title, which may prove inconvenient; but the cripples' friend could not alter his name if he tried, and "John Kirk" he will remain to the end of his noble and venerated life.

TRANSPORT IN INDIA. STATISTICS compiled by Government give some pregnant facts bearing on the question of the influence of railways on canal traffic in India. The navigable canals in this country may be divided into two classes, first those intended for navigation and not used for irrigation, and those constructed primarily for irrigation but made also to serve the subsidiary purpose o navigation. Taking first the chief canals of thf former class, we find these facts:—The Buckingham Canal in Madras, which runs for some 260 miles along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, parallel with the East Coast Railway, was brought into full competition with that line when the railway was completed in 1899-1900. There was an immediate fall of about 10 per cent. in the tonnage passing over the canal, but the value of the goods passing over the canal was reduced in a far larger proportion. Thus during the three years ending March 1899, the average annual value of the goods was 172 lakhs of rupees, but in the following three years it was reduced to only 72 lakhs (£500,000), showing that the more valuable goods, as was to be expected, had been drawn off by the railway. The second canal of this class is the Calcutta and Eastern Canal, which has a length of 300 miles, from Eastern Bengal to Calcutta. The Bengal Central Railway, opened twenty-six years ago, runs more or less parallel to it for over half its length, that is from Calcutta to Kulna. In the early eighties the traffic on the canal was about nine hundred thousand tons of goods and it is very much the same to-day. The railway, however, shows very different figures. At first the traffic, exclusive of railway material, was from thirty to seventy thousand tons. Now it is about 170,000 tons. The railway has in no way injured the canal traffic; indeed there is reason to think that each rather assists the other. The value of goods passing over this canal, mainly into Calcutta, has generally averaged about 500 to 600 lakhs of rupees, but in the last two years for which the statistics are available, it has risen to about 800 lakhs of rupees. Turning to navigable irrigation canals it is found that the railway has seriously affected the traffic on the Sone Canals, but not on the Orrisa Canals. Again, the Kistna Canal has suffered while the Godaveri Canal has increased its traffic both in volume and value. During the three years ending March, 1896, the goods passing over the canal were valued at about 239 lakhs a year; during the last three years for which statistics are available the average annual traffic has been valued at 280 lakhs. Taking all these canals it may be said that the volume of traffic on them is about the same as before the competing railways were opened, and it does not seem altogether improbable that, in time, the traffic on navigable routes, which in most cases was reduced at first by the railways, may be benefited rather than damaged by the competition.

On the subject of the disturbances in the Punjab a representative of the *Tribune* has had a long talk with a distinguished member of the National Indian Congress, Mr. C. C. Ghose, an L. L. B. of Calcutta University, who has recently passed his final examination for the English Bar with high honours, who said:—"I have, of course, seen *Reuter's* telegrams from Rawal Pindi and Lahore, and I should like to give English readers a word of caution with regard to them. It is well-known to us in India, although it is known to comparatively few persons here, that *Reuter* takes his news from the Anglo-Indian papers, and not from the native papers: I do not say this in the way of disparagement of *Reuter*. His correspondents are Englishmen, and they naturally adopt the point of view of those with whom they habitually associate. Moreover, the accounts sent by cable have necessarily been rather brief, and we shall not be in possession of all the facts until the arrival in England of the mails in about three weeks' time. But I know enough of the state of affairs in the Punjab to say that the notion that there is sedition there is incorrect.

"It is true there is a considerable amount of unrest and discontent there as elsewhere in India. This feeling dates from some time back, and it has been accentuated in a certain degree by the policy pursued by Lord Curzon, during his tenure of office as Viceroy. Rightly or wrongly, the Indian people think that his whole object was to perfect the administrative machine, and to leave the people as small a chance as possible of influencing the course of affairs. The partition of Bengal was the crowning measure of Lord Curzon's administration, and this fanned the existing discontent into a blaze. The policy pursued by Lord Curzon's Lieutenant, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, in Eastern Bengal and Assam has also contributed to this result.

"LORD CURZON, it is true, has now left India, but traces of his policy still exist in some parts of the country, and the recent prosecution of the *Punjabi* newspaper of Lahore is an instance of the repressive measures still adopted in some places. These have more than anything else contributed to bring about the recent disturbances. What the people of India really want is this: Not that the British Government should withdraw from their country, for they recognise fully the many and immense benefits conferred on India by British rule, but that the policy of the Indian Government should be so moulded as to give an increasing share in the administration to the children of the soil."

MR. GHOSE must be left to settle his reflections upon *Reuter's* Agency with those gentlemen, but it is hardly scrupulous for him to endeavour to create a prejudice against the Anglo-Indian papers in contradistinction to the "native" papers, his own term. It certainly requires some courage to contrast the accuracy and sincerity of the native Press generally with that of the Anglo-Indian papers, which hold a very honourable position in the journalism of the British empire, for all the qualities of intelligence, knowledge, candour, and judgment. It is, of course, nothing new to have Lord Curzon's aims and methods impugned from this quarter, but it will be well for Mr. Ghose and his friends to bear in mind that what has occurred and is happening in India since Lord Curzon's virile control was removed from its affairs, rather goes to show the inadvisability of altering his policy of giving "an increasing share in the administration to the children of the soil," who are now exhibiting on their own part a spirit and methods and aims which are not compatible with sound government or peaceful and just administration.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY FREE LANCE.]

MATHERAN. I find that this place, Matheran is not at all conducive to literary efforts. This is chiefly, I believe, on account of its liverish tendencies, which are very strong and very sleep-producing One brings up books to read and does not read them because the head begins to nod and the book falls from the hand and master is very soon asleep. For myself, I find it absolutely necessary to be doing something all the day if I am to avoid that awful thing, a day-time sleep produced by a torpid liver. Fortunately it is generally possible to get a bridge four at almost any time. In the afternoon tennis is still the principal amusement, but this year's tennis has been ruined by the rotten state of the upper courts and the disgraceful condition of the balls provided for subscribers. Considering that the subscription to the Gymkhana is by no means a small one, players are, I think, entitled to ask that something a little better than balls with ragged frills round them should be provided. It is true that there is a dearth of Ayre's balls in Bombay at present, but there are plenty of Slazenger's to be had and, considering that these are good enough to be used in the Wimbledon Championships, they ought to be good enough for our little Gymkhana.

A TENNIS TOURNAMENT. A so-called tennis tournament is dragging a weary existence out, but the handicapping is so bad and there is such a lack of *bandobust*, that practically all interest has gone from it. It is a great pity that a small Committee has not been appointed to run the Gymkhana, as in past years. Then we should probably have had decent balls and courts and a properly run tournament. So far the mixed doubles is the only event finished, and that has been won by Mrs. Brady and Mr. Le Mesurier, the latter being probably the best mixed double player in the tournament, and his partner being very steady. They were nevertheless, in receipt of 15 to 30 from couples, certainly not their superiors. Of course the best handicappers in the world must make mistakes, but it is a very good rule to put an unknown player for back. Before leaving the subject of Matheran, I have been requested to withdraw my remark that *all* the youth and beauty were concentrated in the Rugby Hotel. In the light of fuller knowledge I willingly admit that there is much youth and beauty outside the Rugby. And so, adieu to Matheran and its affairs.

"UNREST." Events in the North of India at present must be looked upon by all sober-minded people with considerable seriousness. Of course no sane person anticipates anything like a rebellion, but what is so unsatisfactory is that very great lawlessness has apparently been going on for some time without any check. I do not believe that such lawlessness would be permitted in England for a day and yet in India, which is a conquered country, it has been allowed to go on till it has reached a really alarming pitch. Every Englishman and every wise Indian demands that the Government shall put its foot down now. A stitch in time saves nine. Now is the time for that stitch. The deportation of Mr. Lajpat Rai should be at once followed by the deportation of the whole crew of agitators, who go about preaching veiled sedition. A desire for reform is one thing; wicked, unreasoning malice is quite another. Lajpat Rai has been deported for the good of this country. What shall we say of public bodies who under the guise of sympathy for the gentleman's relatives really express their approval of his conduct and their disapproval of Government's action? Now is the time for the Congress and the Presidency Association to come forward, as constitutional seekers after progress and disavow this man and the disloyalty of which he is typical. Will they? I, for one, have no doubt that they will not. The whole thing is contemptible. Let us be above board. Let the Presidency Association say fairly where it stands. Is it with Lajpat Rai, or with Government? As a body, professing to represent educated native opinion, it ought to speak now and with no uncertain voice.

THE MONSOON. I may perhaps be allowed to give my usual monsoon forecaste. To do so is, of course, exceptionally difficult this year as all the conditions have been so far entirely different from past years. The weather is, at present, warm and fine and, of course, so long as that continues we need hardly expect the monsoon. I have always regarded it as a leading rule with regard to the monsoon that until it arrives it cannot be said to have come. All other dogma with regard to its freaks is most unreliable. I see that it broke at Colombo on the 7th, but I have known it do that for so many years and then go and hide itself away in some unknown place, that I do not think we should make any deductions from the Colombo burst. If it is any consolation or otherwise, the morning mists are not so strong and were much later in arriving this year in Matheran than usual. As to the actual date of its arrival, it is satisfactory to think that some time about the middle of August or so, we shall probably get correct information from Simla. In the meantime I timidly hazard a prediction that the monsoon will be early and poor. Of course, if it is late and plentiful I shall be wrong. In the meantime the question we shall all have shortly to ask is—where are the umbrellas and waterproofs we gave our servants last year?

OPERA. One thing I trust is, that the monsoon will not burst just at the same time as the arrival of the reconstituted Bandmann Co. This would be very hard lines on Mr. Bandmann, who has, in response to many requests, once more secured the services of the inimitable Harry Cole. I look forward to the company's visit with much pleasure. The weak points have been strengthened and we still have Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Georgie Corlass, and Miss Constance Lait. There is a new baritone and a new quartette of dancers. But the great thing is that Harry Cole is returning. If my readers wish to see him at his best, they will do well to go and see him in "the Orchid" and if the management like to provide me with a free stall for saying all these nice things about them and him, my natural diffidence in accepting the same will be easily overcome.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. I wonder when some of my colleagues will cease writing the silly gush they do about the actions of the Royal Family, especially those of the King and the Prince of Wales. I yield to no one in admiration and fidelity to our Royal Family, but that is no reason why drivel should be written about them. In a leading article in one of your contemporaries, Mr. Editor, I read some most fulsome rubbish about the Prince of Wales. It appears that he went to meet Lord Cromer on his arrival in town and this is described as one of those acts that do so much to endear our Royal Family to their subjects and make them the most beloved Royal Family." As a matter of fact, it was a most natural and proper recognition of the services of a great administrator to his country. No doubt the Prince is perfectly able to remember these little duties himself, but, even if he were not, he has plenty of secretaries to remind him. So when our gracious King goes abroad and pays a visit to a brother sovereign and relative, he is described as the leading diplomatist in Europe. But then the Foreign Office looks after that sort of thing and the conversation of the two Kings is probably of much the same character as that of any other two gentlemen.

As we read the indications in the news which reaches us to-day—the anniversary of the fateful outbreak at Meerut—it points emphatically to the advisabilty of postponing (*sine die*) consideration of the proposals recently sent home by the Viceroy for extending native influence and participation in the administration. The men who are claiming to be fit for the exercise of the powers of legislation and control of Indian affairs are the men who have begun by fomenting disturbances among a simple and ignorant population, encouraging school-boys and students to roit, exciting race and religious prejudices, and stimulating defiance of authority, thus proving their own insincerity and their incompetence for the task to which they fatuously aspire.

DISENCHANTED.

"Disenchanted" is the name Pierre Loti has given to his latest work. The book is written with purpose, written to show as he says in the preface—"the high level of culture now prevailing in the harems of Turkey, and the suffering which comes from it."

"Disenchanted"—is that really the right title for the book? I asked myself, as I read page after page, with deepening interest. Then pondering on the word "disenchanted," I let my thoughts wander backward to a decade ago, when I myself knew something of harem life in Cairo. In imagination I saw again scenes of feminine life in the nearer East. In particular, I remembered a certain wedding I once attended. The bride was the daughter of rich people, and the festivity was arranged on a magnificent scale.

The bride, a Circassian girl, of perhaps some eighteen summers, was one of the most beautiful creatures I have ever beheld. She was dressed in a "creation" from Paris, a white satin gown, elaborately embroidered in gold. She wore above her crown of magnificent red-gold hair, no less than two splendid diamond tiaras. These depended from these tiaras hundreds of golden threads, which fell round her in a glittering mist right to her feet. She sat on a raised throne, and received her guests, and smiled bravely all the while. But alas, whenever her beautiful face was in repose, it wore a look of depest sadness! Indeed, as I looked from the room, I saw hopeless misery written on nearly every face.

There were naturally no men present except those ill-omened black guardians that surround every harem. The women mostly wore European dress, but oh, how strange they looked! Most of the older women were enormously stout, and were certainly innocent of corsets, and in European evening dress they looked like sacks of potatoes. Many wore their dresses back to the front, and the long trains swept the floor in front of them, like elongated cow-catchers.

The wrinkled old grandmothers, appeared the happiest, for they at least looked resigned and indifferent, but the remembrance of the younger women's faces still makes my heart ache. Yes, "disenchanted" is not a bad word to use in describing them, for their life is truly stripped of all enchantment. No fluttering adventures for them, when the spring runs riot in young hearts, no mysterious thrills of wonder as to what the future has in store. For them existence is one long imprisonment, a living death made the harder because these women have had European governesses, and the freedom and joy of western life is not hidden from them.

Well do I remember, how some of the women, with drawn and tragic faces, crowded round the lattice work, through which they could see the men, their lords and masters, down below, feasting in the great central hall of the *salemlik*. Of what were these women thinking, what bitter and rebellious thoughts were fermenting in their hearts?

The party in the harem could not be said to be gay, we ate sweets, drank coffee, smoked cigarettes, and watched some repulsive dances performed by slave girls. The great event of the evening was the arrival of certain musicians, who were led in closely blindfolded, and holding each other's hands. Then they were hurried behind a screen, but the bandage, through a previously arranged *coup de theatre*, slipped off one man's eyes, and immediately he was set upon and cuffed by various black menials, and hustled away amid much laughter. Then the music began—what strange sounds came from behind that screen. We Europeans asked each other, was this really music, or were the sounds made by jackals baying at the moon! Every Turkish lady does not wear European dress, only in fact the daughters of the younger generation, who have received European education. The older generation, Pierre Loti tells us, are nicknamed "1320" because they still use the Moslem calender, and scorn the European way of counting this the 20th century. They also buy silk for their dresses from Damascus and the East, and refuse to use silk imported from Lyons, or wear dresses made by infidel Parisians. They have in fact a deep distrust of all things modern and Western.

The plot of Pierre Loti's story is this: A Circassian girl, wonderfully educated, and saturated with European culture, writes from Constantinople to a French author, André Lhery. He has written sympathetic novels about harem life, and she tells him what joy she takes in his books. The author is presently attached to the French Embassy at Constantinople, and the pair manage to meet, in spite of all difficulties.

The heroine Djenan, pours out all her woes, tells him of her unhappy marriage, of her life of dreary restrictions. André promises to write a book which will set forth the tragedies of modern harem life, and she and her friends give him the necessary materials, during many clandestine meetings and in numerous letters.

Djenan finally resolves to commit suicide, because her life is so unhappy, and in her letter of farewell to Andre, she writes:—

"But your book—our book—excepting the pages you have given me,—I am going away without reading it! I shall never have known exactly what you think even. Have you really understood the sadness of life to us? Have you felt what a crime it is to rouse sleeping souls, and then crush them, if they try to soar; what a shame it is to reduce women to the passiveness of mere chattels? Tell them, André, that our lives are smothered in sand, are one long death. Oh, tell them this! Let my death at any rate be of use to my Moslem sisters. I would so gladly have been of use to them living. Once upon a time I cherished a dream of trying to arouse them all—but no! Sleep, sleep on, poor souls. Never discover that you have wings. But the others who have already taken flight, who have had a glimpse of a wider sphere than the harem, these, André, I confide to you; speak of them, and speak for them. Be their advocate in the world where men and women think; and may their tears, may my anguish at this hour, touch the blinded tyrants, who love though they crush us."

Does not Djenan's cry sound very real, very imploring? Is it only the voice of a fictitious character in a story, or is it voice of one crying out in mortal need? Can it be art alone that makes the women in Pierre Loti's "Disenchanted" seem to us such living personalities? Truly no, for many such women exist to day. Many women, who are shut up behind the bars of custom, within the walls of unaltering prejudice, are crying out to-day, that now is the time for release. Will there arise another Joshua, with the power of blowing a trumpet that shall make these prison walls crumble into nothingness? Time alone will prove. "Disenchanted" is a book that produces an idea of reality, because the author has shunned all sensationalism. If the reader imagines he will be told of hair-breadth elopements, and of midnight shrieks, or that he will hear described the heavy splash made by a sack-encased body as it is thrown into the Bosphorus, he will be disappointed. No in this book, the very quietness, the very dullness, one might almost say, impresses us, and we are drawn to believe that the story is true.

Indeed, it might well be true, for the upward and onward movement that follows education, demands the martyrdom of many a victim.

As the poet asks—

"Have ye founded pour thrones and altars, alas!
On the bodies and souls of living men?"

So may we ask—'Are we not founding a greater, higher future for women, on the bodies and souls of living entities?'

The woman-world, is suffering very deeply, in the present stage of evolution, in the West as well as the East; but, perhaps, in the East it is attracting more attention. There are, without doubt, many physicians seeking to mitigate the suffering. Pierre Loti, in writing about the emancipation of the daughters of the East, a subject which is very near his heart, says:—

"I, of course, do not pretend to have discovered the remedy which profound thinkers on the spot are still seeking. But I, like them, feel sure that there is one and that it will be found; for the wonderful Prophet of Islam, who was above all else a compact of light and charity cannot have desired that the rules he dictated of old should become in the lapse of time a cause of suffering."

K. F. G.

CRICKET at Simla this season should be attractive and interesting. We have already referred to the services of Major Eustace Crawley being available, and among other prominent cricketers who will be playing are Lord Francis Scott, the ex-Oxford Blue, Major-General Nixon, who was so well-known in Bangalore, Major C. W. Hedley, the Somerset County player, Captain M. O'C. Tandy, the old Tonbridgean, Mr. C. H. Turner, Major C. A. Muspratt Williams and Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Newnham, the old Gloucestershire player.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

THE HOTBED IN ENGLAND.

Lord Ampthill's Views.

COMPARISON WITH IRELAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

Lord Ampthill, presiding at a meeting of the National Indian Association, referred to the danger of young Indians coming to England and falling into the hands, in cities and universities, of men as disloyal to the Crown as any of the sedition-mongers in India.

It was certain, he said, that sedition in India was as much due to deliberate encouragement from England as to any causes in India.

"Now was the time," said His Lordship, "to show the people of India that we know that the present display of enmity was confined to a few."

"There was no more reason to think India disloyal, as a whole, than to assert that the people of the United Kingdom were disloyal because there were plague spots and sedition in Ireland.

HECTOR MACDONALD MEMORIAL.

National Demonstration at Dingwall.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Thousands of people from all parts of the Highlands attended the inauguration of the Hector Macdonald National Memorial at Dingwall.

A brief religious service was held, and the bagpipes played funeral laments.

The Marquis of Tullibardine performed the inaugural ceremony, and paid a tribute to the memory of Hector Macdonald.

THE RAND STRIKE.

Share Market Affected.

IMPERIAL TROOPS CALLED OUT.

LONDON, MAY 23.

In view of the situation created by the strike on the Rand, the Imperial Troops have been despatched to Johannesburg from Pretoria.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Four hundred men of the Cameron Highlanders have arrived in East Rand and two hundred men of the Border Regiment have arrived in West Rand. Two hundred of the Queen's Bays are marching to Johannesburg.

THE "KILBURN."

LONDON, MAY 23.

A telegram from Aden states that H. M's. Cruiser *Perseus* has gone to the assistance of the *Kilburn*.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

His Majesty's Interest.

LONDON, MAY 23.

His Majesty has received and unexpectedly conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. John Kirk of the Ragged School Union.

His Majesty showed great interest in the work of the Union.

DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

Political Measures Against Parsis.

ANTI-DYNASTIC PROCLAMATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Teheran states that attempts to deprive Armenians and Parsees of the franchise have led to protests from all the cities, accompanied by threats to emigrate to India.

LATER.

The disturbances in Persia, referred to on May 18th, are growing worse.

Anti-dynastic proclamations are appearing in Teheran.

The Shah's brother, who is Governor of Luristan, is stirring up the warlike nomads and collecting troops.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Slight Improvement in Health.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Princess Royal has improved in health, though she is far from strong. She goes for a month's yachting cruise.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

LONDON, MAY 24.

M. Stolypin, addressing the Russian Duma definitely declined to consider any scheme for the expropriation of land on behalf of the Peasants.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Banquet to Sir F. Lugard.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

The China Association gave a banquet to Sir F. Lugard, at which Mr. Richard Gundry presided.

Sir F. Lugard, who received an ovation, dwelt on the necessity for modern Colonial Governors co-operating with the commercial interests.

"In view of the problems connected with the awakening of China and Japan, and with the opening of the Panama Canal, British representatives in the East" he said, "must be on the alert."

Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith eulogised Sir Matthew Nathan as the most popular Governor of Hong-Kong.

MR. BIRRELL'S IRISH BILL.

Given up by Government.

ENGLISH BILLS TO BE PUSHED THROUGH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

It is understood that the Government regard the Irish Bill as dead and will now push the English Allotments Bill which the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt will introduce on Monday.

THE ESCAPE OF THE TSAR.

Royal Acknowledgment of Congratulations.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Tsar, in acknowledging a loyal telegram from the Council of Empire, says "My life is not precious to me provided that Russia lives in glory, peace and prosperity."

THE FINNISH DIET.

Nineteen Women Members.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Finnish Diet was opened yesterday and includes nineteen women members.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

Strong in Socialists and Anti-Semites.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Austrian second Ballots are now concluded. The Reichsrath is comprised of twenty-one parties of which the strongest are the Socialists who number eighty-two and the Anti-Semites who number sixty-six.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The following is the result of the Manchester Cup :—

Beppo	1
Speculor	2
Veno	3

DERBY BETTING.

The latest Betting on the Derby is as follows :—

5 to 6 Slieve Gallion.
6 to 1 Galvani.
7 to 1 Bezenian.
10 to 1 Wool Winder.
100 to 8 Orby.
100 to 7 Ouadi Halfa.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Ascetic Brutally Done to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

A telegram from Darbhanga, dated May 22, states:—A mysterious murder occurred yesterday at Satirrah, in the western part of the town, on the banks of the Bigmati. A Hindu ascetic lived there in a hut for over ten years, whose body was found senseless yesterday, a few yards from the hut which has been demolished by fire. The man appears to have been brutally murdered with pegs driven through his nostrils, ears abdomen, etc. The poor fellow, no doubt, bled copiously, and died from the effects this morning. Though the ascetic came round for a short time, he did not divulge the names of the culprits for reasons best known to himself.

The police are searching for the murderers, but with no success as yet.

MR. HERBERT RISLEY'S LEAVE.

Consequent Acting Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

A Press *Communique* issued to-day notifies the Sir Harold Stuart *is* to act as Home Secretary and Mr. Stevenson Moore as Head of the Criminal Investigation Department during Sir Herbert Risley's absence on two months' leave which, as now arranged, will be from the latter part of June.

"NATIONAL VOLONTEERS" IN CALCUTTA.

Insult to a Hindu Lady.

Ananta Ram Mookerjee, a Bengalee, appeared before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, in the Calcutta Police Court, last Tuesday morning and through his pleaders, Mr. G. C. O. Moses and Babu Ganesh Chandra Mukherji, made an application on behalf of a Hindu lady, named Thakomani Debi, against three Bengalee youths, viz., Kristo Mukerjee, Bina and Dhora, charging them with trespass, using abusive language, and criminal intimidation.

It was alleged that the accused, who called themselves "National Volunteers" used to indulge in their lathi play and exercise on a open space of ground near the complainant's house in the Jorabagan Section of the town. The petitioner in behalf of the Hindu lady, who owned the land in question told the accused one day not to hold their sports there. On that the accused replied that they were "National Volunteers." and were working for their country's cause, and the ground in question being an open one, suited them best for the holding of their rehearsals, parades and other military manœuvers. This was followed by an altercation and the accused thereupon committed the offences as alleged.

Mr. Kingsford directed the Police to warn the accused.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "PERSIA."

The following is the List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyds s. s. "Persia," to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No 7 at 6 p.m. sharp :—Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 5 30 p.m. sharp :—From Karachi, Mr. A Cattaneo, Rev. H. A. Herbert, Mr. Kodoliteh Lady B. Robinson, and Mr. Trinakidis.

VICEROY'S LEVEE AT SIMLA.

Medals for Gallantry Presented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24,

At the Levee here to-night, between private and public entrees, Lord Minto who is the Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, will present silver medals awarded by the Order for distinguished acts of gallantry in saving life on land at imminent personal risk to (1) Lieutenant D. L. Duff, 1/1 Gurkhas, for the gallant conduct displayed by him at the time of the Dharmsala earthquake in April 1905, and (2) to Kot Duffadar Gurmukh Singh, 30th Lancers, in recognition of the heroism, humanity and fidelity displayed by him under exceptionally trying circumstances, he having nursed three plague-striken men back to health at great risk to himself, contracting the disease at a time when he was absent on duty several hundreds of miles from regimental head-quarters and also from medical aid.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. SAVAGE.

Transfer to High Court Opposed,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

A telegram from Dacca, dated May 24th, states :—Mr. P. Ghose, Pleader for Mr. Savage, to-day made the following application before the District Judge. He said that the prosecution had already, without any notice, made some applications of which, he said, he wanted to oppose the one, namely for the transfer of the case to the High Court. He submitted it was a petty case and there were no grounds whatever to think that the punishment should be heavier than one year even if there were a conviction. He prayed that the case might be tried in Dacca. A date might be fixed on which both the defence and the prosecution might lay before the Court what each had to say on the point.

The District Judge said he will pass orders on this point too after he had gone through the records for which he had written.

DEATH OF MR. J. D. JOHNSTON.

Victim of Plague in Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 24.

Mr. J. D. Johnston, Accountant, National Bank of India, Limited, died of plague this afternoon. The deceased contracted plague a few days ago and despite the best medical efforts, succumbed to the disease. He was quite a young man, being only 32 years of age, and had only recently joined the Bank here. This makes the third plague case among the European community here, two proving fatal.

SEPARATE GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

Karachi Chamber's Suggestion Thrown Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 24.

With respect to the suggestion of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce regarding the desirability of minting a distinctive Indian gold coin the Government of India, in reply, state that they are unable to accept the view that a special local coinage would further the circulation of gold in India. They consider that it would be unwise at present to interfere with the natural development of the demand for sovereigns which have already made some progress as a circulating medium in the country.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Working of the New Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The report of Mr. H. G. Graves on the working of the Inventions and Designs Act for last year is published by the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department. It shows that the new rules whereby increased facilities are given to applicants for correcting their specifications are working smoothly. The number of specifications which failed during the year was 538, an increase of 71 compared with the previous twelve months, and no references had to be made to the Law Officers during the year.

Of the inventions for which protection was sought two-thirds came from abroad and one-third from India. The patents were concerned with the usual miscellaneous collection of subjects, railway appliances coming first.

KULNA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Prohibitory Order Rescinded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

Mr. Ahmed, the District Magistrate of Kulna, has rescinded his Order and the District Conference will sit as arranged to-morrow and the day after.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

J. M. S. Captains T. C. Rutherford and W. Tarr are posted, temporarily, to Eastern Bengal and Assam and Captain R. J. Bradley reverts to Military employ.

Constantinople notifies five days' quarantine on arrivals from Bahrein.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. G. S. Trotter, is posted to the Bombay presidency, for employment as officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

The Indian Police of Hankow are placed under the same regulations in regard to recruitment as already apply to those of Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin.

Sub-Conductor T. Tierney is transferred to the Pension establishment.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions—Lt.-Col. H. T. King, to be Brevet-Colonel; Majors C. W. O'Bryen and H. Hudson to Lieut.-Colonels, and Lieut. W. S. Craster to be Captain.

The following are permitted to retire :—Colonel E. J. E. Swayne and Hon. Captain J. Callow.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Capt. W. M. Paxton, Allahabad Rifles.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Brown is posted for employment in connection with the Andamans Forests.

THE trial of the Rawalpindi Rioters begins on Monday at Rawalpindi.

THE Maharaja of Patiala left Lahore on Friday, for Chail in the Simla Hills.

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CRICKET BY CRICKETERS.

EARLY COACHING AND SUCCESS,

BY

A. C. MACLAREN.

(Captain of the Lancashire XI.).

Take two boys, A and B., both certain to be great players. A, the boy who has been coached early by a good man, will mature considerably earlier than the boy of equal merit. B, who has had to find out everything for himself. But in my opinion when the latter, B, does reach his best, he will not be one whit inferior to the boy A, who has enjoyed early lessons, if he be observant and endowed with a fair share of common sense.

The boy who has been coached has possibly a longer career, in that he obtains his place in big cricket before B, but if the latter loses that amount of ground he is so far sure of himself that he runs no risk of being indifferently coached, which might easily prevent many successes in the future. Nowadays, however, it is not easy to find a school, public or private, which has not the possession of a firss-class athletic master, often as not a double blue, whose colours alone are practically a guarantee that the best will be got out of any boy placed under his tutelage.

A GOOD COACH

will see at once where the strength of his pupil lies, and how strength will assuredly be added to strength with pupil and teacher pulling together.

Any boy who has an aptitude for batting will find some strokes come much easier than others, and those which come easiest are the best, in that they are the most natural strokes. Provided they are more or less correct the expert coach won't think of making any alteration since he will see at once what at present the pupil cannot know—namely, the strength that will in later years assert itself against the best bowling. A promising boy will feel that his coach is drawing daily the best of his cricket out of him, and that his mind is in a cricket sense being equally developed ; such confidence is being established between coach and pupil that it would be difficult to say who derives the most pleasure from the early lessons.

Some boys are naturally easier to teach than others, and my advice to all boys is not to forget that it is to their interest to help their coach as much as they can, and to take everything in the right way, as broad mindedly as possible, when at the nets. I have never yet seen, and don't ever expect to see, the good boy-player, who deliberately ignores sound advice, become really first-class as a cricketer. The one thing the good boy-player must guard himself against is the allowing of successes at school to turn his head to such an extent that he imagines he can make runs or take wickets against the cricketers of the day. Should a note of warning be sounded by a friend who has been through the mill, and who knows how failure must continually crop up before success be finally achieved, let me entreat him on no account to turn a deaf ear.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

Personally, my lines were placed in pleasant places so far as my early cricket was concerned, and it may be of interest to my readers to hear something of my school cricketing education. At nine I went to Elstree, and my first summer was spent at the lower nets, two in number, in which all the squits, as we were termed, some twenty in number, practised by ourselves. The bowlers had to bowl up a terrific hill, so terrific that as often as not the ball never reached the net at all. I can't truthfully say I learnt anything here.

At ten I was promoted to the middle nets, with which no fault could be found, and I can still remember the proud day when the captain of the XI, my good friend M. I. Danglish (who later played for Oxford and Middlesex) told me that I could practise at the upper nets which were for the first 22, after watching me play a fast bowler, Craven by name, who had jet black hair, and whom we consequently called "Crow." He was for ever famous for once shattering the sticks of the headmaster, who promised a whole holiday if any boy could bowl him out in 5 runs.

At the middle nets the rule was that the boy who bowled a man out took an innings, and a very sound rule too; but the bowler of the wicket was entitled to give his innings away to any friend whom he liked; the good bowler consequently had many friends. On reaching the upper nets each boy had his times for practice posted every week, and not only did the school professional bowl to one, but every master, who was a cricketer, appeared to take a delight not only in getting one along but also in making the practice as enjoyable as possible. It will be a long time before every private school will be able to boast of such talent as the Rev. V. F. Royle and F. Hobham, with Messrs. C. P. Wilson, W. N. Roe, P. H. Morton, G. R. Barge, H. H. Bathers amongst its masters. Well can I recollect those early lessons, which were full of encouragement and which laid the foundation stone of my later cricket. At Harrow, placed as I was in the second game amongst boys of six feet, I felt sadly out of place and could make no headway, and I was dubbed a regular fraud by a member of the school XI who curiously enough next season gave me my school colours. When once in the sixth form game at Harrow I made good headway under the tutelage of the late Lord Bessborough and f. D. Walker.

A CRITICAL JUNCTURE.

I was essentially a forward player, and with the advent of a wet summer my successes were so few and far between that I almost began to despair of ever getting a run again. I had in fact reached that crisis in my school career when the many discouragements resulting from small scores had commenced a deterioration in my cricket, and I doubt if I should have persevered much longer had not Lord Bessborough seen where my play could be rectified. With the old umbrella he always carried he showed me, in less time than it takes to write, the art of playing back, and in a fortnight I was able to play back, and get runs with the stroke, besides defending my wicket. To Lord Bessborough alone I owe most of my success on slow or difficult wickets, for through his coaching I developed that swinging back stroke which forced the ball away for runs in front of square leg—a stroke I can now only bring off with a short-pitched ball, owing to slower shoulder work.

On leaving school one must set oneself to go on improving and thinking out the game thoroughly, and with luck the experience gained daily is sure to bring its reward later, even if it be slower in coming than one might wish. It only stands to reason that those young players of promise who are fortunate enough to possess masters who can tell them what they want to know, must obtain a flying start of those who have to find out for themselves.

The difference between the cricket life of a boy at a public school and a boy at a preparatory establishment is very great. After leaving the latter place, where he has been looked after possibly more than is good for him, he finds himself amidst new surroundings, practically a nobody. The reputation acquired at his last school has to be made all over again. It is distinctly to the credit of our public schools that boys coming up with reputations generally add to them. There are, of course, those youngsters who, to their detriment, are over-praised by former coaches—better talkers than sound judges of a promising cricketer who make what is always a difficult task still more difficult for their previous young charges who find cricket at a big school, played by stronger lads, a very different game from the previous one where strength scarcely told its tale.

THE CRICKETING MASTER.

There is always to be found at each school a cricketing master, or one who has the entire management of the games: a most important position bringing in its train a lot of arduous, if none the less pleasant, work which certainly ought to excuse a master from many more of his scholastic duties than is the custom, that is if the cricket is to be carried out to his satisfaction. Parents are continually writing to the cricketing master to learn the extent of their son's progress, with the result that it is no uncommon occurrence for the coach to receive fifty such enquiries by one post, making more work for the already overtaxed sportsman.

It has been found a good plan to to arrange the games so that not only will the boys be fairly equally matched for skill but also for strength, which is a most important matter, since it is impossible to expect a small boy, however promising, to hold his own amongst a lot of fellows who tower over him in build owing to the handicap of years.

The head of each game will continually keep the master well posted as to individual performances, which, when anything out of the ordinary has been accomplished, will result in an occasional invitation to a net. With the captain of the school XI interesting himself in the smaller games, as generally is the case, there is little chance of a boy being overlooked, provided he is possessed of any ability. The old idea of the school professional is gradually becoming a thing of the past.

The coaching which a boy undergoes at his public school is on a different scale to that at his preparatory school. He will find himself playing at the nets or in his games absolutely unaided; this, if cricket is in him, should do him no harm, for the lessons received in his earlier days are sure to be of the greatest assistance in enabling him to get into the first twenty-two of his public school. Here he will receive coaching proper, putting the finishing touches to his earlier coaching, by being taught to turn to the best account those gifts with which he has been endowed, such as making the most of his reach, height or strength.

SELF-HELP.

He will now have the benefit of playing for the first time in school matches against men of repute. This is the finest coaching of all, since he will note the methods of various players, and commence to pick up wrinkles, which should develop his cricket considerably.

Coaching can bring a player to a certain pitch but no further, and the furthest pitch is not that of a really first-class player.

When everything possible has been taught at nets and in games at school, there then remains the rest, to be found out only by experience gained by playing amongst the best in the land. Some players early realise that there is much to be learnt which can improve their game and keep eyes and ears open, devoting their whole energies to improvement. These become the great players, whilst those who think that the game played at school, however successfully, will be good enough to carry them through their cricketing career, will always miss being in the first fight.

Finally, I feel sure that many of those who become first-class players would not have attained any such position but for the foundation laid by early coaching.

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

Trial of a Mahomedan Barrister,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

A full Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Rampini, Harington, Mitra and Chitty will sit on Saturday next to investigate a charge of alleged unprofessional conduct brought against a Mahomedan Barrister practising in the mofussil.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON'S VOYAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

There seems to be an impression that Sir Denzil Ibbetson's visit to England is more to see Mr. Morley, the Secretary of State for India, than to obtain medical advice for himself; and the suggestion is made in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that some representative Indians should leave at once for England to prevent Sir Denzil alone from having the ear of Mr. Morley.

The Native Papers here generally disapprove of Mr. Morley's rejection of the Memorials praying for the modification of the Partition, and say his decision will not in any way stop the agitation.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Effect of Poverty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

A European, named S. Dickenson, living in a boarding house in Lindsay Street, Calcutta, but at present out of work, swallowed a quantity of opium with intent to commit suicide. The police removed him promptly to the hospital, and he is improving. It seems he had been given notice to quit, and was afraid he would have to go on the street.

INDIAN CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Crop telegrams, to-day published from the various provinces, show a slight but very general tendency to rise in food-grain prices, consequent, no doubt, upon the uncertainty about the coming Monsoon. The agricultural situation otherwise remains unchanged.

THE BOMBAY SEDITION CASE.

Sureties Before the Court.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the notice issued against Chaganlal Lalubhai Thanawala, editor of a Gujarati weekly called the *Hind Swarajya*, or the "Indian Home Rule", and his two sureties Jotiba Bhagoji and Gopal Haridas, calling upon them to show cause why the bond of Rs. 300, executed by them for the good behaviour of Chaganlal for six months from the date of the bond, should not be forfeited, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the notice, while Mr. R. Soloman, Pleader, appeared for the respondents to show the cause.

On the last occasion, Mr. Soloman had raised the point as to the responsibility of the second respondent. The original bond which was executed by the first and second respondents and another surety named Kishanprasad, was cancelled on the application of the latter who withdrew from the bond, as a surety ; and from this Mr Solomon argued that no fresh bond having been signed by the second respondent he was not responsible for the good behaviour of Chaganlal.

After hearing arguments of counsel, his Worship in disposing of the notice, said :—"I am satisfied from the evidence that Chaganlal has been convicted under Section 124-A I. P. C. and that he entered into a bond with Gopal Haridas to be of good behaviour. I order that Rs. 100 each be forfeited by Chaganlal and respondent No. 3, Gopal Haridas. As regards respondent No. 2, I am satisfied that the Court had no option but to cancel the bond on the application of Kishnaprasad, and that the bond could not be cancelled in part under Section 126 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Notice was discharged as regards respondent No. 2.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Trieste*, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 23rd instant. The same Co.'s s.s. *Vorwaerts*, from Bombay, arrived at Fiume on Thursday morning.

THE Amir who is marching rapidly across his kingdom with a large escort including a battery of Afghan Horse Artillery, was encamped near Mukur on the 14th instant, about half way between Kabul and Khandahar.

Officers of the Police Service throughout India will be interested to learn that Government is about to have sealed patterns of the new blue uniform deposited in Calcutta and London for reference. This uniform is the one which has been sanctioned for all police officers in India to whatever province they may belong.

PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

The Imperial Conference.

TARIFF REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

The unpleasant news from India during the past fews days has naturally caused a certain amount of anxiety, but there is no feeling of panic or of anything approaching a panic and this is largely to be attributed to the confidence that is felt in Mr. Morley. We are very far from those days when it was the constant practice of the *Times* to sneer at the Right Hon'ble gentleman as a doctrinaire. No member of the present Government is more trusted, either by Parliament or the country, and with the exception of a handful of not very important members of the House of Commons, everybody rejoices that the responsibility for Indian Affairs rests at this juncture with a statesman so wise and so level-headed as Mr. Morley. In this connection I cannot help quoting from a sketch of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Wednesday. Referring to Mr. Balfour's question and Mr. Morley's reply, the writer says :—"To this grave announcement Sir Henry Cotton listened with hand behind his ear, and immediately Mr. Morley had completed his communication the hon. member sprang from his place on the front bench below the Ministerial gangway to put a supplementary question. 'Can the right hon. gentleman state the names of these deported gentlemen ?' he asked portentously. Nothing could have been more characteristic of Sir Henry Cotton, and the group of Radicals with whom he is associated in Indian matters, than the form of this question. The fact that two mischievous agitators guilty of disturbing the peace of a province had come into collision with the law, by no means detracted from their title to a scrupulous respect. As if fearful of hurting their feelings in any way, Sir Henry Cotton studiously referred to them as 'gentlemen.' Anywhere else in the world they would have been described as 'the culprits' or 'the accused,' but in our latter-day House of Commons those who break the law are as much 'gentlemen' as anyone else. They have, perhaps, an additional claim to deference. It will be observed that in this particular case the use of the term 'gentlemen' was to make a subtle implication that authority in India was wrong and that those who had defied it were in the right and had every title to consideration." However that may be, many will think the action of Dr. Rutherford ill-timed. That "friend of India" yesterday labled the following question which he proposed to put next Monday :—"Dr. Rutherford,—To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the Indian Act allowing the Viceroy of India to seize a subject of the King, to transport him from one province to another, to put him in prison, and to detain him in prison for life without trial, he will say whether any person or persons have been so treated ; and, if so, how many ; whether any are now in prison, and for what periods ; and whether he will have this Act repealed without delay." Could not Dr. Rutherford and two or three other M. Ps., who shall be nameless, be transported from London to say John O'Groats for a few days? The *Tribune* in a very fair article this morning appeals to Mr. Morley to give the public more official news as to what is occurring in India, and the whole tone of the article is in welcome contrast to the outpourings of the *Daily News*. Assuming it to be true that in most of what is happening to-day we are paying for "Lord Curzon's errors," what is the sense of insisting upon this now ? And why embarrass Mr. Morley by talk about our "borrowing a leaf from the Russian book" ?

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Much, I fancy, to the relief of some people in high places the Imperial Conference is drawing to a close ; General Botha, now a Right Honourable, has taken leave of his colleagues and embarks for South Africa to-morrow. The rest will also soon be on the wing. That the Conference has been in its main features unsatisfactory from the Colonial point of view goes without saying, but I am not sure that the Premiers were so sanguine of success as some people are saying. Indeed, while they regret that they have not made converts of the present advisers of his Majesty, they admit that the latter are in a difficult position "in view," as Sir William Lyne put it, "of the state of opinion as understood to have been recently declared." In Australia a special referendum to the electors on such a question could, he reminds us, be employed ; but I am afraid that the present administration is not likely to take the hint, particularly if they inwardly agree with the frequently expressed opinion of their opponents that whatever the country might have thought about the fiscal question generally 18 months ago, it is now in favour of Imperial preference. At Tuesday's sitting Mr. Lloyd George took up the parable for the Home Government and, although he was as uncompromising as Mr. Asquith, his manner was, if not apologetic, at any rate more sympathetic than that of the cold-blooded Chancellor of the Exchequer. For example, the President of the Board of Trade, speaking for the Cabinet, said that they heartily agreed that the Empire would be a great gainer if much that was now brought from foreign countries could be produced and purchased within its borders ; but the Government were asked to do what no protectionist country in the world would do—to tax necessaries which we could not produce ourselves, and with which the Colonies could not adequately supply us for many years. In existing circumstances, he thought consideration should be given to practical proposals such as the Premier of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, had brought forward for improving and cheapening cable communication, the appointment of commercial attaches, and the improvement of transport. The last, Mr. Lloyd George considered the most important. He however set his face against any suggestion for a system of subsidies, and had no definite plan to propose but thought a scheme should be elaborated slowly. Lord Elgin having curiously enough consented to say ditto to Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George, the latter's rival for the future leadership of the liberal party entered the arena. He approached the question less from an economic than from a political and Parliamentry standpoint. He conjured up all sorts of evils that would happen when the new taxes came up for consideration in the House of Commons every year as they would have to do. One could scarcely conceive any process better calculated to manufacture what did not now exist—an Anti-Colonial party. Mr. Deakin was not impressed, and suggested that Mr. Churchill's views were largely imaginative ; in any case they would not be a sufficient cause for rejecting practical proposals put forward in the interests of the Empire. If the great results the Premiers desire have not been achieved, the Conference has had its uses. It has advertised the Empire, and I do not believe there is any place where advertisement of the Empire is so much needed as in England. Some small reforms too have been effected and there is, of course, the foundation of the Imperial Council and its attached information bureau. The pity is that so little has been heard of India during the proceedings. There is a lamentable tendency on the part of the public to forget India when the Empire is being spoken of—a tendency rather fostered than otherwise by the more extreme partisans of preference. Only during the preference discussion was India brought to the front, and even then Sir James Mackay's speech was somewhat glossed over. That, however, was partly the fault of the Colonial Office whose daily precis is bad enough to make the most incompetent journalist weep. Whatever the cause, the Government's spokesmen have received far fairer treatment than the Colonials in the official summary. Not one of the many exhaustive speeches by the Premiers was reported at sufficient length to convey an idea of what was really said. Why the press should not have been admitted, at any rate during the debates on Preference, is one of those things which nobody who is not an official in a Whitehall department can understand. How many people will have time to read the verbatim report when a few weeks hence it appears in the form of a bulky and forbidden looking Bluebook ?

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

Sir Roper Lethbridge who brought the question of the inclusion of India in a scheme of preferential treatment before a meeting under the auspices of the East India Association has not had a good press. By that I do not mean that he has been unduly criticised by the Press. He has, which as old Parliamentary campaigner he would be the first to admit, been largely ignored. The reports of the meeting have been meagre, and of those who took part in the discussion of last Tuesday, only Mr. Bonar Law, M. P., the Chairman, has had his views reproduced in any detail. Mr. Law is a capital speaker ; he puts his points with great skill ; and now that Mr. Chamberlain is for the time being out of the field, the member for the Dulwich division is the best debater on the Tariff Reform side. He was very emphatic at Caxton Hall in denying the assertion of the Free Traders that the rise of the Russian import duty on Indian and Ceylon tea about two years ago, was in any way connected with the Brussels Sugar Convention ; he was equally positive that the fears of retaliation against India are chimerical—and he gave himself whole-heartedly to the view that Sir James Mackay, in his speech at the Imperial Conference, did not represent the views of the people of India or of the European portion of the population. This was also the burden of all the speeches on the same side and practically the speaking was all one way. Sir Edward Sassoon who is usually a courteous controversialist went a little further when he suggested that not only Sir James Mackay but all the other members of the Secretary of State's Council were in this matter the tools of Mr. Morley. The idea that Sir James Mackay's declarations represented the opinions of the present Viceroy and his Council was scouted as in the highest degree improbable. Certainly Lord Minto when he was in England made no secret of his adherence to Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda and, as Sir Lepel Griffin pointed out, His Excellency was the guest of a Club which is prominently identified with Tariff Reform. Sir Howard Vincent and some of his friends have been putting some more or less pertinent questions about the selection of Sir J. Mackay to represent India at the Conference. I wonder why it has not occurred to these gentlemen to ascertain whether the subject has been considered and reported upon by the Government of India since Lord Minto arrived in India.

THE NEW MONO-RAIL.

Mr. Louis Brennan, the inventor of the torpedo which bears his name, has given a demonstration of the working of a mono-rail motor train with a model capable of carrying a ten-stone man. The vehicle is automatically balanced by means of twin gyroscopes. What a gyroscope is precisely, I must leave to the initiated. It is based on the principle of the spinning top in which a circular disk revolves in the direction opposite to that of the top itself. If, while it is spinning, it leans to one side and if you then push it further in the direction towards which it leans, it resents the liberty and promptly returns to an upright position. Mr. Brennan's invention seems, so far as one can judge, at first to be theoretically perfect and should, if the fuller experiments prove satisfactory, be of enormous value, more particularly in railway pioneering work. The following description of the tests of the machine is given :—"We saw a beautifully designed and constructed vehicle, built to 1/8 scale, emerge from his workshop on to a single rail supported on sleepers, and which proceeded through his grounds along a track which gave in miniature all the features of the most difficult country that a railway could be laid over. It went up an incline of 1 in 5 ; it skirted along the side of a hill sloping at an angle of 45. It went round the most acute curves, and then when it reached a chasm which under ordinary circumstances would have required a bridge, it went on to a steel cable, stretched across, and at the middle of the cable it was stopped to be photographed, and kept its balance more steadily than Blondin ever did ; and to show how steady was the balance, the inventor swayed the cable backwards and forwards and, with more than life-like accuracy of equilibrium, this extraordinary machine posed itself to every swing. Then across the bridge it proceeded along the side of a miniature hill and down below into the grounds where a steel cable was laid on the grass of the lawn to form a monogram, and it careered round the sharp curves leading in and out to them with mechanically uncanny vitality. What we saw was a vehicle about 5ft. long running on a single track with wheels arranged tandem fashion on the rail, maintaining its balance evenly when running and at rest, going round curves like the trick cyclists that we see on the stage, and going up slopes unclimbable by an ordinary train and going along a switchback track, more switchbacky than Earl's Court ever saw." As an expert observes in the *Times*, the attainment of a satisfactory mono-rail of this type would considerably reduce the cost of maintenance of permanent-way and bridges—a consideration to all States and not least to India, the authorities of which, who can sometimes be alert, have already obtained reports upon Mr. Brennan's remarkable and perhaps "epoch making" invention. One writer with a vivid imagination pictures the railway train of the future flying over the chimney tops of thousands of cities at a speed of "fully three hundred miles an hour," but perhaps this is a little premature. The further testing of Mr. Brennan's device with full sized vehicles must be awaited before it can be pronounced commercially practicable.

MR. WERTHEIMER REJOICES.

Mr. Wertheimer, of Park Lane, from whom art treasures valued at £37,000 were stolen three months ago, wept tears of joy when he was awakened by an enterprising newspaper reporter at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and informed of the recovery of a large part of the valuables. A Swiss waiter had been arrested on Clapham Common the previous evening and found with several of the missing gold snuff boxes in his pockets. The incident came to the knowledge of only one newspaper the same night, whereat there was rejoicing in that office and several people were induced to hold their tongues until the following morning. The "scoop" was accomplished and there was wailing and gnashing of teeth in rival offices. What interests me particularly is an account of a curious incident which occurred on the morning after the arrest. The paper which had the news, sent a reporter to Park Lane. While he was there the card of the titled owner of the paper's chief rival was brought in, but the titled owner was sent empty away. And the reporter's bosom swelled with an unholy pride as he grinned triumphantly in passing the irritated peer upon the door-step. The prisoner, who calls himself John Smith and is most obviously an alien, bitterly refers the police to "the informer" for particulars of the robbery, which are not yet forthcoming. The canvases by Gainsborough and Reynolds which were hacked from their frames have not been recovered, but the newspaper which accomplished the "scoop" has the "best possible authority" for believing that they are still whole and uninjured. How the prisoner was trapped can be guessed from the announcement that the £1,000 reward will be paid to the person who negotiated the scheme for purchasing the gems which led up to the arrest of "John Smith."

JUSTICE IN THE ROCKIES.

A trial for murder, which throws a rather sterling light on the lawlessness and violence which pass without much comment in "God's own country," began yesterday at Boise, in the State of Idaho. Disentangled from the outpourings of the most vitriolic partisanship, the occurrences in the Rocky Mountain State were as follows :—In 1899 the miners in a certain district went on strike "Blacklegs" were brought in and there were one or two small battles with a fairly heavy casualty list. Then a United States Marshal, (police superintendent), formerly a miner himself, appeared with an armed force at a strike meeting and gave the plainest of warnings that the strikers who attacked non-union men would be shot down without mercy. A few days later the Marshal was ambushed, seized, tried by a Strikers' Court and incontinently hanged to the nearest tree. Then the State Governor, Frank Steunenberg, who had been elected largely by the miners' vote, intervened. The State Militia being in the Philippines, black Federal troops were called in. Hundreds of miners were arrested, hundreds of others deported, and the disorder was crushed by iron measures. The effect of the use of black troops against the white strikers resulted in the sowing of poisonous anger. Steunenberg, however, held his own and returned into private life at the end of his term of office. In December 1905 he was blown to pieces by a bomb which exploded as he lifted the latch of

he said, had instigated 26 other murders. When Steunenberg was killed the three men were in the neighbouring State of Colorado. The prosecuting attorney, none the less, made out an affidavit, knowing it to be false that they were in Idaho on the day of the crime, and presented a requisition that they be brought back to the State for trial. The Governor, knowing the statement to be false, signed the requisition. And the men were secretly seized—in England we should say kidnapped—and brought back for trial on a charge of complicity in the murder of Steunenberg. It may be added that there is considerable doubt as to the genuineness of Orchard's confession. The defence even declares that Orchard was a detective in the employ of the mine-owners. After the usual protracted legal delays, the case has at last begun, a large body of troops surrounding the court-house and protecting the town. I was conversing with two Americans, Eastern business men, on the case to-day. One of them remarked that if the jury brought in a verdict of guilty every juror would subsequently come to a sudden and untimely end. They seemed agreed, and since they were talking of their own country I did not venture to dissent. President Roosevelt, who has a finger in most pipes, is of course connected with the case. In denouncing Mr. Harriman, the railway magnate, he coupled his name with those of the accused miners as undesirable citizens. This condemnation before trial aroused the bitterest anger among the labour unions of the whole country and may have a distinct effect on the next Presidential election. Mr. Roosevelt has made attempts to "hedge" by proving that he never insulted labour leaders before, but has not succeeded in allaying the working man's anger. Meanwhile, by way of proof that the methods of Idaho are neither antiquated nor unusual, strikers in San Francisco have been assailing the tramway traffic with pistols and staves, "strike-workers" within the cars replying with revolvers. Wednesday's casualties amounted to four dead and many wounded.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The rain which fell yesterday was confined to the coasts of the Bay and the weather over the greater part of India and Burma was dry.

Hot winds and dust hazes are reported from most stations in modern India, but with the exception of North-East India, there was an almost total absence of thunderstorms.

In Burma, Diamond Island reports a ¼ inch of rain and Akyab 2 inches. The skies are moderately cloudy in the whole of the Province and the air is slightly drier than usual while the temperature in Upper Burma is above normal.

In North-East India and Orissa, Chittagong had a 1/4 inch of rain, Barisal 2 inches; Bardwan 1/4; Calcutta 1/2, and Balisore 1/4 inch. The skies have partially cleared in Deltaic, Bengal and are moderately clouded elsewhere, while humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, a few places in the Central Provinces report cloud. The skies are clear elsewhere; humidity has increased slightly in most stations and the temperature is approximately in normal.

The North-East India, light cloud appeared on Baluchistan and the extreme North-West. The skies are generally clear in the remainder of the Division while humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the Peninsula, 1 inch of rain has fallen at Cocanada, ¼ inch at Kodaikanal and the skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the Peninsula. The air is drier than usual in the Deccan and in the East Coast the temperature is almost normal.

Local rain is likely in Burma and a few falls in the North-East of India, South of the Peninsula and possibly in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of bromster at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 24th May 1907, was 29.852. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bander is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bander was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, 20TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease briskly to rapidly in several districts.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation and the force has been strong to a gale at Karachi, Ajmer, Bhuj, Dwarka and Aarangabad and fresh to strong at most other places.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Jacobabad, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam and minimum 5° to 8° at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore Jhansi and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Bhavnagar Para, Saugor, Raipur, Surat, Cochin and Colombo.

Rain in light showers fell at Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure in the Indus Valley is slightly below normal and the weather in Sind appears to be in an unsettled condition and fresh strong winds are likely to blow on Cutch and Kathiwar and Bombay Coasts.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 10TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Caledonia*, Commander C. H. S. Tocque, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with English Mails of the 10th May. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Baker, Mr, Mrs and child	Morrison, Mrs
Bakers, Mrs Gov	Oliver, Mr and Mrs
Brown, Mr	Peary, Mrs
Corbett, Miss	Pottino, Mr
Corrick, Mr	Reynolds, Mr
Fraser, Lt.	Smith, Mr
Gildea, Mr	Thacker, Miss
Mouset, Mr	Williams, Mr
Maxwell, Mr	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bapat, Mr	Konerman, Mr
Brown, Mr	Knox, Capt
Barrett, Mr	Minnett, Mr
Bennett, Mr	Meyer, Mr
Cooper, Maj	Owen, Mr
Craig, Mr	Osborne, Mr
Chand, Mr	Prentis, Capt and Mrs
Duff, Mr	Patterson, Lt
Durnford, Mr	Porter, Mr
De Souza, Mr	Pardiwalla, Mr
Earl, Mr	Rahman, Mr
Ford, Mr	Maneshaw, Mr
Guilt, Mr	Smith, Miss
Hewett, Mr	Snellgo, Mr
Harris, Mr	Saugster, Capt
Hordern, Mr and Mrs	Whatley, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Beach, Mr	Ossani, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Aguar, Capt, Mrs, 2 daughters, 3 sons and 2 infants	Pozzarisi, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Johan, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Dickson, Mr

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. *Isabey*, left Singapore for Penang and Bombay, yesterday.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE BOMBAY YACHTING SEASON OF 1906-07.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

All good things must have an end and the strings of winning flags that fluttered from mastheads on Sunday, May 5th, were the last salute to the season. On the whole it has been a good one. The number of yachts is still small, especially in the larger classes, but sporting spirit and keenness have been well to the front all through.

The season began in the middle of November the 17th, to be accurate. Only the small yachts were ready at this time but they opened the ball with a good entry of six and Meg took her first class prize for the season after a close struggle with Lapwing. This day also witnessed a new departure in the form of a race for non-racing yachts and service boats which unfortunately has not met with the success it deserved.

By the next Saturday, the whole of the "A" Class boats were out and on Saturday the 1st of December, there was a full programme of four races and the season was in full swing.

There have been five competitors in the "A" Class during the season. Sapphire, Turquoise and Melody have sailed regularly, hardly ever missing a race. Eileen sailed regularly till the Annual Regatta with considerable success but was then withdrawn for the remainder of the season. We shall look forward to seeing her out again next autumn. Isca only sailed occasionally having been used chiefly for cruising.

The honours have rested with Sapphire all through. At the beginning of season doubts were felt by many as the results of her owner's experiment in altering her and bringing her up-to-date. The success of the experiment was not long in doubt and she has fully proved herself the crack boat of the season. Light or heavy weather is all the same to her beautifully sailed and kept up in a way that would be a credit to any yacht afloat; she is a boat of whom any owner might be proud.

Turquoise has been in the sad position of being beaten at her own game. She has not lost her splendid windward powers but Sapphire is too good for her in any weather. She has been raced steadily and keenly all through the season and her owners deserved better success than they attained. Sapphire's success has stimulated them to further efforts and there are rumoured that we may see Turquoise under a larger spread of canvas next season. If this is true, then Sapphire will have to look to her laurels. The evergreen Melody has also suffered in the same way as Turquoise. Last season she could count on getting her chance when the wind failed, but this year Sapphire can crawl away from her when it comes to a drifting match.

We hear that Melody's owner intends, having his name once more on the Challenge Cup and that negotiations have already been commenced regarding a new thirty footer to carry his flag. We hear also that a new owner intends bringing out a thirty footer from Home, so the prospects of sport in this class are most rosy.

Eileen entered regularly during the first half of the season and sailed very well, winning many races. She still remains a most wonderful light weather boat and it is unfortunate that there has been nothing of her size in the harbour for her to race against. There is no doubt that for an intending owner, the first thing to consider is what will be his prospects of sport with the boat he may have his eye on. However smart she may be, she cannot be of much use to him if there is nothing to match her fairly against.

Isca has not done much racing though she won the Commodore's Cup for cruisers in the Regatta, being favoured by a fresh breeze and a favouring course.

The season's results in the "A" Class work out as follows :—

Sapphire started 25 times, out of which she was first 11 times. She won the R. B. Y. C. Challenge Cup winning all three races. She won Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup and also the Season's Cup for the "A" Class with 48 points against Melody's 38, Turquoise's 35, Eileen's 16 and Isca's 9.

Turquoise started 24 times and was first 7 times, Melody started 26 times and was first 4 times. Eileen was first five times out of 11 starts, while Isca won twice with 5 starts. Melody won the Town Cup.

The prospects for next season as far as one can tell at present are that we shall have Sapphire, and possibly Melody without any change. Turquoise may have a new and larger sail plan under which she ought to do very well. There should be a new boat flying the flag of Mr. Macbeth and another owned by Mr. George McKenzie. These will all be what we call 30-footers but by next season will be called the 1-metre class, we believe. Then we hope to see Eileen out again and last but not least the ever green Isca.

The "B" Class has given us some of the closest racing of the season and this, in spite of the fact that the class was distinctly a job lot.

First and foremost come the backbone of the class, the three sister ships, Pixie, Trixie, and Erin. The racing between these three has been wonderfully even and it would be a difficult thing to decide as to which of them is the best boat. Trixie had slightly the better sails and was possibly the fastest down wind on this account, but on the other hand, she changed owners half way through the season and her new owner has even now not had much experiences of her.

Erin may possibly be the better in a breeze but the real fact is that there never were three sister boats more even all round.

Sayonara was put into this class this season, partly because she was too good for the small class in most weathers and partly to make up the numbers of the "B" Class. She has proved herself more than equal to holding her own, and especially in the lighter winds at the beginning of the season has showed them her heels over and over again. She won the season's Cup in this class by a very narrow margin, but with none the less credit. Her form this year has been something of a surprise to those who knew her before among the Tomtits.

Mannikin was rather late in turning out being under repair at the beginning of the season. She is the oldest yacht we have racing in Bombay, but seems to have renewed her youth with her ribs. For years she has been looked on as a light weather boat but this year, blow high or blow low, it seemed to be all the same to her. The races for the cups given by Mr. Byrne and Mr. Greaves were both sailed for in heavy breezes and on both days she beat her own class handsomely, though the sturdy little Tomtits were too much for the lot of them. Yellow Peril did some racing in this class whenever her sporting owner was in port. She seemed to be improved since last year and did some fine performances. She was, however, a very difficult boat for the handicappers as it was quite impossible to predict what she was likely to do.

The results for the season are as follows :—

Pixie started 21 times and won 6 first prizes and 2 seconds, Trixie got 3 first and 4 seconds out of 19 starts. Erin had 5 firsts and 2 seconds to her credit out of 18 starts. Sayonara had the credit of never having missed a race all through the season and started 14 times, winning 5 first prizes and 1 second. Mannikin only crossed the line 14 times and got one first and 4 seconds, while Yellow Peril won twice out of ten starts. On the whole, the prizes were very evenly distributed.

The points for the "B" Class season's cup work out almost to a dead heat. Sayonara has 42 points, while Pixie and Trixie have 41 each. Erin has 40. Mannikin 24 and Yellow Peril 23.

Altogether the B Class has been a great success and some of the finishes have been sensational. Notably that between Pixie and Trixie in the Pixie class race in the Regatta when one second divided the two. There does not seem to be much prospect of any increase in the numbers of the "B" Class next season, though we believe one owner would build if he could find a purchaser at his own price for his present ship.

The "C" Class has been the most sporting and successful all round, during the season. It comprised nine boats, having been reduced by the inclusion of Sayonara in "B" Class and increased by the accession of Valkyrie to its ranks. As usual the Saturday races have been class races for the Tomtit Class as well as a handicap race for the "C" Class. The class racing has been as usual almost entirely without interest, as Meg and Tomtit are so very much faster than the other boats that it is merely a question which of the two will win. Of the two, Meg is, we think, the better boat, but towards the end of the season she lost ground in the scoring for the Champion Cup through the unfortunate illness of her owner. Tomtit was however often more than a match for her and won the cup with an aggregate of 101 points against Meg's 90. The result is all the more creditable to Tomtit as she is ten or eleven years old while Meg is a comparatively new boat. The only other boat to win a class prize was Lapwing with two wins, one being in the absence of both Meg and Tomtit and the other in a race where Tomtit carried away her rudder head and Meg gave up. On the whole, therefore, the Class racing has been a failure again and is likely to be so as long as Tomtit and Meg are afloat.

It is difficult to say which is the next best boat to these two as there is really little to choose. Lawping's class prizes were flukes, but on the whole, she is all round a little better than the rest though handicapped this season by old sail's. Clutha has suffered in the same way and it will be interesting next season to see what both will do with new outfits. Coralie and Maud have on occasion both beaten Lapwing and on the whole between these four there is very little to choose.

The "C" Class handicap racing has been most keen and interesting. The automatic handicapping system has been in force all through the season and has resulted in maintaining the interest at a high level. The marks obtained for the season's cup are not so even as last year, but still fairly so. Lapwing heads the list with 95, winning the cup. Coralie is second with 91, Maud third with 89. Coralie and Maud started in every race during the season, except the Ladies' race while Lapwing only missed one and that through an accident to her gear while getting under way for a race. The only boat in the fleet whose record equals these is Sayonara, she never having missed a race all through the season but her total number of starts is slightly less as her class did not get to work so soon. The other scores in "C" Class were Tomtit, 79, Meg 69, Midget and Clutha 54 each, Jean 56, and Valkyrie 21.

As far as prizes go Tomtit takes the lead all round with 12 first prizes, 9 of which were class prizes, out of 26 starts. Meg started 21 times and got 11 firsts, all class and one second prize. Lapwing started 25 times and took 3 firsts, two being class and 5 seconds. Maud crossed the line 26 times and was first three times and second 5 times. Midget has 2 firsts and 4 seconds to her credit out of 22 starts. She had an extraordinary weakness for hitting buoys and had the record number of disqualifications for the season. Coralie started 26 times with six firsts and 4 seconds, Jean got 4 firsts and 1 second in 14 starts, Clutha had 1 first and four seconds in 15 starts and Valkyrie started 6 times and won one second prize.

The sailing in this class was generally of a very high order of excellence. As a general rule it was a sheer impossibility to decide which was over the line first at the start and yet it was a very rare thing for any boat to be too soon. We did not get as heavy breezes as last year, but still there were several days, especially about Regatta time when crews and helmsmen were tested pretty thoroughly. Last year the race for the cup presented by Mr. Byrne was sailed in a heavy breeze and this year the conditions were much the same. It was interesting on both occasions to see what good speed the Tomtits made as compared with the larger boats of the "B" Class. Both in this race and in the race for the Greaves Cup the small boats were more than able to hold their own with the "B" Class, both cups going to a "C" Class boat.

There does not seem to be any prospect of an increase to the numbers of this Class next season with the possible exception that Peewit now sailing with "D" Class may be promoted as she seems to be quite good enough to sail with the Tomtits.

A new departure was made at the commencement of the season with a class for service boats and non-racing yachts, which it was hoped would cater for those yachtsmen who owned boats of the cruising type not fast enough to get any fun from racing with the existing classes. As far as they were concerned the class proved a failure. Ranzo entered two or three times at the beginning of the season, but we believe her owner has been too busy all the season to do much sailing. Gracie turned out once with her sail plan and stern altered since last year and it was hoped that she would be able to show the way to the others in the class. She, however, proved a failure and being badly defeated did not appear again. At the end of the season a new recruit to the class appeared in the shape of Peewit, a 22' boat owned by Mr. Evans and Mr. Fraser. She was beaten on her first appearance, but this was probably due to the fact that her crew were new to the sport. On her next trial she won handsomely and as I have said she will probably prove to be quite good enough to race in the "C" Class next season. The backbone of the 'D' Class was provided by the Sub-marine Miners from Butcher Island who turned out their three boats with the greatest regularity. The boats were invariably well turned out and well and keenly sailed and their skill in setting balloon canvas of an improvised type was always a source of intense interest to the onlookers. The racing between the Swin and Swale was always of the closest imaginable description. Almost invariably the two boats would sail all round the course with only a length or two dividing them and honours were pretty equally divided between the two. On one occasion the two were close together as usual near the finish, the Swale being ahead and to leeward, in a heavy breeze. The latter had various extra headsails rigged out and was going great guns when she carried away her bowsprit and all the various sails attached thereto. Her skipper put down his helm, luffed across his opponents' bows, had the raffle cleared in the twinkling of an eye, pinned the Swin under his lee and kept her there winning in triumph under fore and main sail. The Invicta is a strange and wonderful looking craft something like a Medway barge and cannot be described as a good performer to windward. She is capable, however, of being driven along at a good speed when off the wind and has been able to pick up a prize occasionally.

It is a pity that this class has not been better supported as there are other boats in the harbour that might be entered if their owners possessed sufficient energy even if they did not always win. It is doubtful if it will be worth while reviving the class next year unless better support can be ensured.

Apart from racing the principal event of the past season has been the launch of the fine schooner which the Commodore, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, has built. She is a fine up-standing vessel with plenty of freeboard and built on the most modern lines, too modern in the opinion of some. She is equipped with auxiliary power in the shape of two 25 horse-power motors and is altogether a most complete and efficient looking vessel for her size.

Her appearance at the present time is a hopeful sign, as of late years the tendency of Bombay yachtsmen has been to a steady reduction in the size of the yachts owned by them. Not that this has altogether meant loss. Twenty years or so the racing fleet consisted of such vessels as Cinderella, La Mascotte, Lanthe, Red Rose, and their like, but we question whether the gentlemen who used to sail majestically about the harbour on those comfortable ships watching crowds of smartly dressed lascars pulling ropes did half as much for sport as the more energetic yachtsman of the present day who bedews the deck with his perspiration as he crosses the line en route to North Karanja buoy at 3 p.m. At the same time we confess we should like to see a few more of the larger class afloat even at the expense of the popular smaller classes. There is another thing which we should like to see also and that is more interest taken in the sport by the fair sex. There is one lady who has not missed a race this season and who is more than capable of steering her own boat to victory in any weather and there are one or two others who sometimes brave the elements, but this practically completes the tale. Yachting is a form of amusement which taken in moderation is peculiarly adapted to the climate of Bombay and also specially suited for ladies, but unfortunately they don't seem to see it, so we must continue to ruh along without them, we fear.

The season officially came to an end on the 4th of May. The number of entries and races sailed during its course must almost if not quite be a record for Bombay. The "A" Class sailed 26 races with 91 entries, "B" Class 24 with 109, entries "C" Class 26 races with 190 entries, "D" Class 14 races with 51 entries and there were five mixed races with 63 entries and one race for cruisers which attracted the noble entry of two. Altogether 66 races and 503 entries.

Altogether we may look back on a thoroughly successful season and look forward in cheerful anticipation of as good or better after the coming monsoon.

THE Committee of the John Nicholson Memorial Fund are now issuing to subscribers an excellent photogravure of the fine statue erected at Delhi.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. ▲ Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Rawal Pindi Riots.

THE ZEMINDARS AND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, May 3, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Madras Government has under consideration the question of compensating landowners for the universal occupancy right conceded to their tenants by the Madras Estates Land Bill, whether that Bill takes power to Government to revise rents in zemindaris; if so, whether the Bill contains any provision that such power of revision shall not be exercised without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council; and, if not, whether he will explain why the ancient zemindars of Madras are to be placed in this respect in an inferior position to the statute-created landlords of Bengal.

Mr. Morley: The Bill to which the hon. member refers is at present under my consideration, and I am not in a position at the present stage to make any statement as to its provisions.

On Monday, May 6, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether among the zemindars affected by the Madras Landed Estates Bill are included any in respect of which the Court of Wards occupies a fiduciary position; whether such court is in fact officially subordinate to the Madras Government; if so, whether minors seized of such estates are sufficiently represented in regard to interests which may be and which it is asserted are prejudicially affected by the Bill now before the Legislative Council of the said Government; and whether in these circumstances, he will arrange that such minors if any shall receive separate and independent representation during the passage of the said Bill through the Legislative Council of the said Government.

Mr. Morley: The Madras Estates Land Bill purports to declare and determine the conditions of tenancy in permanently settled estates in the Madras Presidency. It is of general application to all such estates, whether they are for the time being under the management of the proprietors themselves or under that of the Court of Wards. The interests of minors are not exceptionally affected so as to require separate representation on the Legislative Council. Permanently settled proprietors are already represented on the council. I do not propose to take any action in the matter.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE ASSAULTS ON EUROPEANS.

Mr. Lonsdale asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the resolutions passed at a mass meeting of Mahomedans at Lahore condemning the recent assaults by natives on Europeans, and calling upon educational authorities to suppress disreputable political excesses among students; and whether the Government of India propose to take any steps to support the educational authorities in such action.

Mr. Morley: I am aware of the resolutions to which the hon. member refers. The Government of India are taking measures that will assure to the universities the support of Government in performing their disciplinary functions, and are issuing general instructions to the local Governments which, I understand, will shortly be published.

THE RIOTING AT RAWAL PINDI.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he could give the House any information regarding the riot reported from Rawal Pindi; whether the disturbance was connected with the prosecution of the proprietor and editor of the *Punjabi* newspaper, who made a false charge of murder against an innocent Englishman, and sentences were passed by the local magistrate, against the alleged severity of which complaints were made in questions by certain members of this House ("Oh, oh," and cries of "Order"); whether such sentences had been subsequently reduced, and if so to what extent upon appeal; whether the final Court of Appeal had adjudicated upon this case and, if so, with what result; and whether the Government of India had expressed any intentions of taking measures to suppress sedition, which was being fomented by agitators in the Punjab and elsewhere in India.

Mr. Moreley said that the answer to the first question was in the negative; there was no reason to associate the one with the other. The duration of the sentences had been reduced on appeal; but the last question of the hon. member was wholly superfluous and required no answer whatever. (Cheers.)

Major Anstruther-Grey asked: Whether the right hon. gentleman was still sceptical as to there being any unrest in India.

Sir H. Cotton asked: Whether the right hon. gentleman could make a statement for the information of the House as to the circumstances which had led to the recent disturbance at Rawal Pindi.

Mr. Morley: I think that the House would desire to hear the best information I have as to these occurrences. I will read a telegram I have received from Simla, dated May 5, and received at the India Office last night.

The right hon. gentleman read a long telegram from the Viceroy setting out the incidents, already published, that had led to the disturbances at Rawal Pindi, and quoting some extracts from the seditious speeches of those who had been prosecuted urging the people to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the motherland. Incidentally he admitted that perhaps he was in error in saying that there was no connection between the disturbances and the prosecutions, though it was the opinion of the Government of India that there was no connection. The telegram also stated that the general officer commanding telegraphed that all was now quiet, that the military guards aiding the civil authorities had been withdrawn with the exception of twenty-five native infantry and one troop of native cavalry in the city. The right hon. gentleman added that he understood the Chief Court had not granted bail and the authorities did not apprehend, certainly at present, further rioting. The House was aware no doubt, that Rawal Pindi was one of the strongest garrisons and largest cantonments in India.

Capt. Faber asked: Whether there was any racial feud between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos.

Mr. Morley: I had better have notice of that question. (Hear, hear.)

THE CHIEF OF AUNDH.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Chief of Aundh, now under trial on charges preferred against him by the Political Agent, before a Commission composed of ten European members of the Civil Service, has appealed to the Government to appoint another ruling chief on the Commission in the place of the Chief of Bhor, who has resigned; and, if so, what answer has been returned to his appeal; and whether he will take steps to secure that some Indian Chief, or, at all events, some Indian gentleman of good position, should be added to the Commission should the accused desire it.

Mr. Morley: The Commission appointed to try the Chief of Aundh on a charge of instigating one Perya Manga to collect men and with their aid to commit a dacoity in the Karbhari's house and to murder him consisted of two European members of the Indian Civil Service, Messrs. Logan and Kincaid, and the Chief of Bhor. The Chief of Bhor having withdrawn from the Commission on the day before that fixed for the sittings to commence, the Bombay Government decline to entertain a request from the Chief of Aundh for the appointment of another chief, owing to the difficulty of finding an Indian of suitable rank willing to accept the invidious responsibility of sitting on a Commission of the kind and to the grave inconvenience that would be caused by a postponement of the hearing at such short notice. The Commission completed its sittings on May 4. I see no reason, in the report which has been furnished me by telegraph, for the Government of Bombay to interfere with their descretion in the matter. Aundh is a petty Satara Jaghirdar with an area of 447 square miles.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Tuesday, May 7, Sir H. Cotton asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies: Whether he could afford any assurance that the regulations which were to be framed under the Ordinance for the registration of British Indians in the Transvaal would be free from any humiliating and degrading conditions, ordinarily applicable to convicts and ticket-of-leave men only, such as finger-print impressions of the ten digits for the purposes of identification, which could equally well be secured by other methods.

Mr. Churchill: General Botha has given his Majesty's Government the assurance that the regulations will be revised with a view to removing, so far as possible, conditions which are undesirable.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Annan Bryce asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now say when the Indian Budget will be taken; when the Explanatory Memorandum will be issued to members; and whether he will arrange that it be so framed as to group the more important items of expenditure under headings, as was the usage up to the year 1898.

Mr. Morley: I hope that the discussion will take place in the first week or ten days after the Whitsun holidays. The explanatory memorandum is now in the hands of the printers, and will be distributed as soon as possible. I do not understand the exact nature of the change in arrangement which my hon. friend desires, but if he will favour me with its suggestions in detail they will be borne in mind next year.

DISTURBANCES IN EASTERN BENGAL.

On Wednesday, May 8, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can make any statement to the House regarding disturbances reported in the Mymensingh district and in other parts of Eastern Bengal and whether he can give an assurance that the local authorities are co-operating with the leaders of both communities in restoring those friendly feelings

LYNCH LAW IN FRANCE.

Young Girl Leads Infuriated Mob.

Extraordinary scenes have been witnessed at Beausset, near Toulon, where an attempt was made to lynch a man named Marius Clavet. During the local fete, the latter, angered by the noise occasioned by the "fun of the fair," declared that he would shoot the first man who passed his house.

He loaded a gun and laid in wait. M. Baptiste Tassi, a local shopkeeper, happened to pass, and Clavet, raising his arm, fired, killing Tassi on the spot. When the inhabitants were informed of the murder it was resolved to lynch Clavet, and led by the young fiances of the victim, a crowd marched to the murderer's house.

Clavet, however, barricaded the door and windows, and it was some time before an entry could be effected. Clavet was eventually dragged out by the infuriated mob and roughly handled. Before they could carry out their resolution, however, a large body of police arrived and took charge of the murderer.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Company's steamer "Porsia," Commander Houghton, to Marseilles and London.

Ackers, Miss	Ostreham, Mrs P
Anderson, Mrs	Pelle, Capt and Mrs H D
Babington, Major	Pogson, Mrs and Miss
Barton, Miss	Pointon, Mr A
Bates, Mr C R	Pryor, Mr A Holland
Benor, Mrs and Miss	Purdie, Mr D A
Bicknell, Mr H	Pushworth, Mr L
Birkett, Mr Wm.	Raj, Mr Hans
Blackburn, Mr	Ramsay, Mr
Bowles, Brig-Genl F A	Ratcliffe, Mrs
Brewster, Mr G	Ratcliffe, Mr T and child
Brisco, Miss	Reid, Mr R J
Broome, Col G	Renkers, Mr W
Brown, Maj H E	Richards, Mr J
Burt, Mr W S	Robertson, Mr F
Carah, Mr Geo	Redon, Major G
Carlton, Mr H	Sangster, Mr and Mrs W P
Carpenter, Mr John	Saunders, Mr C
Chandler, Capt W, RIM	Sawyer, Mr
Chaubal, Mr G M	Scantlebury, Mr V
Claridge, Mrs G W and child	Secondo, Mr and Mrs E
Clome, Mr W F	Shroff, Mr S D
Cock, Mr J M	Small, Miss
Cope, Mo J A	Smith, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Courtauld, Miss E	Smith, Mrs W Daldon
Cowan, Mr G H	Smith, Maj r Clarence
Creagh, Maj A H D	Staves, Mr J
Crump, Mr H A	Steel, Miss B
Currie, Mr James	Sutherland, Mr Ward
Davrowd, Mr	Thompson, Mrs T A E
DeSouza, 2 Misses	Toomen, Mr A
Dickson, Capt W	Torres, Mr J D
Digby Miss	Wadia, Mrs
Dixon, Mr H W	Waterfield, Mr and Mrs S
Dubbie, Mr J	Wells, Mr and Mrs P S
Dod, Major G	Whitehead, Mr C H J
Dowing, Mr and Mrs	Whittell, Mrs
Doran, Mrs	Wilson, Capt G
Durham, Mr N	Wingfield, Majoe J F
East, Mr and Mrs H B and 5 children	Whurle, Mr
Ebenstein, Mr J	Wodgson, Mr A
Edwards, Mr J E	Wray, Mr H
Emanuel, Mr A L	Rutherford, Mrs and infant
Fairlie, Mr F	Nrquhort, Mr
Fleming, Capt J K	Talbot, Mr A W J
Fletcher, Capt A F	Wheeler, Mr
Ford, Mr J	Lambkin, Mr F E
Fowle, Mrs	Phithard, Mr Enos
Frayien, Mr	Duncan, Mr J O
Gauthorne, Mrs H	Edwards, Mr J E
Gibbs, Mrs E F	Sheridan, Mr H C
Gourju Mrs	Gorth, Mr
Green, Hr S G	Herlou, Capt and Mrs
Green field, Miss	Thompson, Mr and Mrs W
Gribben, Mr S	Ralli, Mr E L
Grieve, Mr, J W	Smith, Dr Sydney
Griffiths, Mr H M	Fishoper, Mr E
Hall, Miss	Sopnita, Mr C L
Hammick, Hon Mr M	Beare, Mr D V
Harrison, Mr F	Krkire Mr M M
Harvey, Mr C G	Bamfield, Major H
Hawkin, Mr C F	Stranack, Mr A
Hawks, Capt F W	Guimaries, Mr and Mrs
Heap, Mr J a	Broth, Mr J W
Heelaman, Mr and Mrs J	Rich, Mr E C
Hegnell, Mr S A	Ibbetson, His Honour Sir Denzil
Hunt, Mr N G	Page, Miss
Jenkin, Mr S T	Beaant, Mr and Mrs and 3 children and infa
Jesse, Mr W	Nisbet, Mr and Mrs J
Jones, Mrs Parry	Fewsend, Mr F O
Judd, Mrs 2 infants	Colvin, Hon'ble Sir
Knowles, Mrs	Hugill, Mr
Lewis, Mr J H	Bryon, Mrs and Miss
Long, Mr T	Lanbery, Mr M
Macgregor, Miss K	Assen, Mr H M
Macgregor, Mr R	Jansen, Mr G
Malima, Mr T	Middleton, Mr
Maud, Mr and Mrs W, child and infant	Colvin, Lady
Maxwell Major	Colvin, Miss
Melver, Mr T	Selwyn, Mr
Mbllick, Dr S K	Atkinson, Mr
Murry, Col W H	Nariwalla, Mr A S
Nanavatty, Mr	Little, Mr T M
Napper, Mr and Mrs S W	Cockburn, Mr E D
Narielwalla, Mr A S	Oliphant, Mrs and child
Naurne, Mr	Lours, Miss
Nixon, Mrs	Stephesson
Norton, Mr H E	
O'Neill, Capt and Mrs F	

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 6th April amounted to Rs. 2,221, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 94. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th April, were Rs. 28,950, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 4,217.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOWNS FOR QUEEN AMALIA.

Queen Amalia of Portugal has delightful taste in dress; her gowns are always chosen with absolute discretion, but the style adopted by this beautiful Queen is not too markedly quiet; she likes effect when it can be obtained by legitimate means. I saw a good deal of Queen Amalia in Sevilla during Easter week, writes a correspondent, and was charmed with her appearance in the lovely black mantilla which she wore all through Holy Week. On Easter Day itself she wore the same head-dress in creamy white, with a mass of crimson carnations nestling against her dark hair in front. Most of her gowns are sent down from Paris, but when passing through Madrid, en route from Sevilla, I saw three or four exquisite costumes which had been ordered for her in the Spanish captial from a favourite dressmaker of Queen Victoria Eugenie.

DINNER DRESS IN GUIPURE.

One of these gowns, for dinner wear, was composed of lovely guipure in a soft shade of cream. It was fashioned in Princess style and had bands of black velvet running down the skirt, like stripes, all the way round. These bands were finished off in Louis XIV. bows at the hem, and they rested on a thick ruche of shaded rose petals—the ruche being quite six inches wide, and proportionately thick. At a little distance this ruche looked like soft marabout trimming, and the shades of colour introduced were exceedingly attractive and harmonious. On the bodice of this dress there were crossed bands of velvet ribbon, and the short sleeves were made entire'y of a trellis-work of silver—a dainty little chemisette of the same showing in front. A second dinner dress was made of salmon pink mirror velvet, with insertions of black silk guipure and chenille embroideries, running up the front in panel fashion; the hem of this dress was quite plain, but the skirt was wonderfully well cut, moulding the hips, and then falling in graceful folds about the feet. There was a high waistband of soft black satin, and the whole of the bodice and the hanging sleeves were made of the embroidered guipure; there was an underblouse of fragile. Alencon lace, the sleeves of which were arranged in the fashionable mitten style, fitting the arms like a long glove and extending right over the wrists.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 26TH MAY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C
Hymns—160, 163 and 321.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—38 and 43
Hymns—160, 164 and 161.
Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite the Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev J O'Brien

WESLEY

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

The King exchanged visits with President Fallieres in Paris on May 2 and returned to London on the 4th. On the 8th his Majesty entertained the Colonial Ministers at a banquet, and addressed them in very cordial terms.

Prince Fushimi of Japan arrived on Monday, and had an enthusiastic reception in Dover and London. On Tuesday the Prince attended a State banquet given in his honour at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday he visited Woolwich.

The Queen and Princess Victoria arrived at Athens on Tuesday.

HOME.

Art.—The Royal Academy Exhibition opened on Monday.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury concluded its sittings on the 2nd.—The Congregation Union has held its annual assembly in London, Mr. J Compton Ricket, M P, presiding.—The Presbyterian Synod is also sitting in London.—The Bishop of St. Albans has held his first visitation.—Prebendary E S Ottley has been appointed a canon of Rochester.—The annual meetings have been held in London of the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society.

Elections.—Mr. Ben Cooper, of the Cigar-makers' Union, is the Liberal candidate in Stepney, where the polling takes place to-day.—Mr. Bertrand Russell is Standing as a Women's Suffrage candidate against Mr. Chaplin in Wimbledon.—Mr. Patrick O'Hare, M.P., announces his resignation as member for North Monaghan.

Imperial Conference.—When the Conference re-assembled on Monday, Mr. Lloyd-George supported Mr. Asquith's position. He thought consideration should be given to practical proposals such as Sir J. Ward's for improving and cheapening cable communication, the appointment of commercial attaches, and the improvement of transport. On Tuesday Mr. Churchill argued that a preferential system would endanger the concord of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the reaffirmation of the resolutions of 1902, and this was adopted, subject to a reservation of the Imperial Government against altering the fiscal system of the United Kingdom. A resolution put forward by the Imperial Government was also agreed to, declaring that inter-Imperial trade could be best developed by leaving to each part of the Empire liberty of action. Dr. Jameson's resolution was also adopted, the British Government dissenting. On Wednesday, Mr. Deakin's resolution urging the advisability of refusing the privileges of Imperial coastwise trade to countries which confine the oversea carrying trade to ships of their own nationality was carried, the home Government dissenting. Other resolutions had reference to commercial treaties, the rights of the self-governing Colonies to make fiscal agreements, uniformity of company, trade mark and patent law, and other subjects.—The Colonial Premiers went to Portsmouth on Friday, inspected the Dreadnought, witnessed a mimic attack upon her and a sham fight between ships and forts at Whale Island, and finally participated in a review of the Home Fleet.

Ireland.—The International Exhibition in Herbert-park, Dublin, was opened on Saturday by the Lord Lieutenant.—A presentation of a ship's bell and other articles to the battleship Hibernia was made on Monday.

London.—The County Council's estimated income for 1907-8 is £9,942,016, and the expenditure £10,251,465.—The route of the new main sewer from Trafalgar-square to Barking is to be changed, so as not to endanger St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Balfour presided on Friday at the annual demonstration of the Primrose League in the Albert-hall. He said that while he did not doubt that the policy of preference would ultimately be adopted by this country, he did doubt that the terms would be less advantageous than might easily be obtained at present.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 6th, Lord Newton moved the second reading of the House of Lords (Reform) Bill. Lord Cawdor moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider suggestions which had been made for increasing the efficiency of the House. Lord Crew moved, in amendment, that it was not expedient to discuss proposals for reforming the constitution of the House until provision had been made for settling differences with the other House. After speeches from Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Halsbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdown, and Lord Ripon, Lord Newton withdrew his Bill, and Lord Cawdor's amendment was carried by 196 against 46.—The House of Commons on May 3 gave a second reading to the compulsory Weighing and Measurement Bill and the Limited Partnership Bill. On the 6th the Ministerial resolution providing for the application of the closure at successive stages of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill was carried by 333 to 81. On the 7th Mr. Birrell brought in the Government Bill to create in Ireland a council, of 82 elected and 24 nominated members, to administer the affairs in the Local Government board, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the Congested Districts Board, the Commissioners of Public Works, the Commissioners of National Education, the Intermediate Education Board, the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Department, and the Registrar-General's Office. The list might be extended at a future time. The council would have no legislative powers, though, if it succeeded, it might pave the way to Home Rule. Mr. Balfour and other Unionists opposed the Bill, which Mr. J. Redmond received with qualified approval. On the 8th a resolution was passed demanding prompt action to prevent the decline in rural population.

Sporting.—The race for the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket was won by Mr. W. H. Walker's Witch Elm. The Chester Cup has fallen to M. Caillault.—Mr. Jay Gould won the tennis championship from Mr. Eustace Miles on Saturday by three sets to two, the number of games won by each player being, however, equal.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Our correspondent says that the British Government's refusal to join in the preference-giving league which the self-governing Colonies are forming was expected, but Mr. Asquith's speech is regretted. Mr. Deakin's attitude is approved.

South Africa.—The strike of miners on the Rand is rapidly extending, and there is every prospect of a bitter struggle.—The appointment of the Rand Labour Commission has been gazetted. A Government native labour bureau is to be opened in Johannesburg.—General Botha has appointed Sir R. Salomon as Agent-General of the Transvaal in England.—The report issued by the defence conference held last January recommends a combined defence scheme leading up to the federation of the defence forces of South Africa.

West Indies.—The Imperial Government will give £150,000 and lend £800,000 to aid the recovery of Jamaica from the earthquake.—The St. Lucia disturbances are ended.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President and Labour.—There were parades and mass meetings in New York and Brooklyn on Saturday in connexion with the Moyer-Harwood agitation. The President was attacked with great bitterness.

FOREIGN.

Egypt.—Lord and Lady Cromer left on Monday for England. A remarkable farewell gathering of European and Native officials was held on Saturday in the Cairo Opera House. Lord Cromer, in his reply, referred to the movement for the rapid development of Parliamentary institutions as "wholly spurious and manufactured," and advised adherence to steady progress rather than hasty reform.

France.—The Chamber of Deputies re-assembled in Paris on Tuesday, and a debate was begun on the policy of the Government regarding labour unions.—An agreement is being negotiated with Japan for the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* in the Far East. The Japanese Ambassador considers that his Government would enter into a similar treaty with the United States, but that there would be no *raison d'etre* for a like arrangement with Germany.

Germany.—During the debate on the Colonial estimates on Saturday, Herr Ledebour (Socialist) was discussing alleged abuses in the Cameroons when he was three times called to order by Herr Kampf, the Vice-President. As the House refused to stop Herr Ledebour's speech, Herr Kampf resigned the Vice-Presidency; but he has accepted re-election.—The Reichstag has agreed to the proposed conversion of the Colonial Department into a separate Imperial Office under an independent Secretary of State.—Herr Horn, ex-Government of Togoland, for causing the death of a native who had been convicted of theft in 1902, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service, with the loss of one-third of his pension.

Morocco.—Ar Marakesh, Mulai Hafid, the Sultan's brother, who is Viceroy of Southern Morocco, is said to have been adopted as Sultan by the surrounding tribes.—The negotiations for a German loan to the Maghzen have broken down.

Turkey.—Our Cairo Correspondent describes the military situation in Yemen as most unfavourable to the Turkish arms.

Obituary.—The Rev. Dr. Watson ("Ian Maclaren") Admiral Sir L. Heath; Lieutenant-General Sir H. F. Willis m; Major-General de Hochepied Larpent; Major-General S. W. F. M. Wilson; Mr. J.C. Macdona.—*Times.*

THE DEVOLUTION FIASCO.

The New Irish Council.

MR. BIRRELL'S BILL.

In the House of Commons on May 7 the long-awaited Irish legislation of the Government saw the light. The Chamber was packed, and viewing the serried rows of expectant faces when the Chief Secretary was called upon to speak, one inevitably recalled the great occasions in 1886 and 1893 when Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bills were unfolded before Parliamentary audiences of unexampled magnitude. The number of members present on the 7th could have been much below the members that attended on those two great historical occasions, and as for the visitors, every seat available in the galleries was occupied. Peers filled the gallery reserved for the use of the Upper House. Among them one saw Lord Dudley, Lord Londonderry, Lord Dunraven, Lord Ashbourne, and Lord Pirrie. Mr. Birrell rose, amid cheers, shortly before half past three o'clock to introduce his Bill, the features of which are clearly epitomised by the "St. Jame's Gazette" as follows:—

No legislative power for Ireland.

Irish members still to sit at Westminster.

Bill's object to confer administrative powers for purely Irish affairs.

Following Departments subject to provisions of the Bill:—Local Government Board, Agriculture, Technical Instruction, Congested Districts Board, Commissioners of Public Works, Commissioners of National Education Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Registrar-General's Department.

The following Departments to be left outside control of the Council:—Supreme Court of Judicature, Royal Irish Constabulary, Land Commission, Prisons Board.

Woman might be appointed as additional members, of the Education Committee.

Council to consist of eighty-two elected members, twenty-four nominated, and Under Secretary as ex-officio member.

Nominated members to be nominated by the King during first year, and afterwards by the Lord Lieutenant.

Elected members to be elected by Local Government Board franchise.

President of Council to be elected by Council, and the Chief Secretary to have right to attend and speak but not vote.

Council to exercise its powers of control by means of committees, whose work will come before the Council for rejections or alteration.

Final authority of Parliament to be maintained by the power of the Lord Lieutenant to reserve questions for consideration.

The Council to be elected for three years.

Proposal to pay into a separate Irish fund for the eight departments annual sum of 650,000*l.* beyond the present 2,000,000*l.* 300,000*l.* per annum of this amount would be capital for public works and general development of Ireland.

Irish fund will amount to 4,000,000*l.* in all.

The following Committees must be appointed forthwith under the Bill:—Finance, Public Works, Local Government and Education Committees.

Mr. Birrell said if the new Council was a success it might pave the way to Home Rule in the future.

MR. BIRRELL'S EXPOSITION.

Mr. Birrell who rose amid loud Ministerial cheers, said that when he recalled the great occasions when an illustrious man, a famous Prime Minister, and a consummate orator, unfolded to the House his scheme for the better government of Ireland, he was thankful, for purely personal reasons, that his own task was one of far humbler dimensions, and therefore more commensurate with his position and his powers. When the Bill he was now introducing came to be scanned and scrutinised, it would be found that it did not contain a touch or trace, a hint or suggestion, of any new legislative power or authority.

No law, public or private, could ever be made at any time or in any circumstances by virtue of any one of its provisions. It did not authorise the levying of a single tax or the striking of the humblest rate. The House of Commons would remain majestically unaffected by the provisions of the Bill. Their friends from Ireland in undiminished numbers would still continue to foregather in this House, and though he hoped their inquisitiveness would be directed in another and better constructed channel, they would still participate in the debates and have their usual almost diabolical good luck in the Parliamentary ballot. (Laughter.)

OBJECT OF THE BILL.

"But," he continued, though the bill is thus limited in its scope, and though it will be found to be well defined as to the sphere of its operations, it has as its reasons for existence an object the almost supreme importance of which will be called into question by nobody, sit where he may in this House, and least of all by any person who, like myself has been summoned by the mysterious but by no means Divine call of our in-and-out system of party of government to be responsible for the administration of the law in Ireland. (Laughter.) That object is the association of the sentiment of the Irish people as a whole with the administration of the numerous statutes, rules, and regulations which direct the conduct of purely Irish affairs within Ireland herself.

"The making of laws is one thing, and their daily administration amongst the people for whose benefit they are intended is quite another thing. Over their law-makers the people of Ireland have now had for some time some considerable measure of control. By what method they obtained that control I will not now stop to inquire; but when once these laws have been made and have crossed the Channel they pass away out of the control of the Irish people, who are not, as it were, the lawful consignees to whom alone delivery can properly be affected. No; the consignees of the laws that we make within these walls are not the Irish people, but the officials belonging to a system which is called more conveniently than accurately Dublin Castle. Some of these officials are under the control, so far as it is a real control, of the Chief Secretary for the time being. Others are wholly independent of him."

DUBLIN CASTLE.

Some of the Irish departments (he continued) were wholly on the votes. Some were partly on the votes. Others were not on the votes at all. Whether those offices were on the votes or not, the "allotted days" of Supply as effective means of Parliamentary criticism and control were a mockery and a delusion. (Hear, hear.) He did not add "a sham," because they had long since ceased to take anybody in. (Laughter and cheers.) For the purposes of the night he would assume that what was called, though in accurately, "Dublin Castle administration" was a failure. Mr. Disraeli had said in 1844 that the first duty of any Minister was to settle the Irish question, and the Duke of Devonshire at Belfast declared that he would not shrink from a policy of reconstruction, beginning with a relaxation of executive powers and ending perhaps with their relinquishment if the Irish people proved their fitness for self-government.

It was in the spirit of these declarations that the present Government approached a partial solution of this still unsolved problem. He brought no accusation against Dublin Castle, but it was impossible to feel that Dublin Castle could secure the regeneration of Ireland. (Cheers.) No pulse of real life ran through the place. There it stood, "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow," with the tutorial desire of teaching the wild Irish people how to behave themselves. (Laughter.)

The total number of departments, boards and offices, excluding the Admiralty and the War Office, engaged in the administration of public business in Ireland was a matter of controversy—(laughter)—but he computed it at forty-five. Ten of them were under the full control of the Irish Government; some were partially so controlled, and others exercised statutory powers not under Government control. Here, at all events, was a sufficient choice, and the question they had to determine was how many of these boards and bodies they should attempt to place under some kind of real, effective control. The Bill did not propose to include the Supreme Board of Judicature, the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Metropolitan Police, but it would make the following eight departments subject to its provisions:

(1) The Local Government Board;
(2) The Department of Agricultural and Technical Instruction:
(3) The Congested Districts Board;
(4) The Commissioners of Public Works;
(5) The Commissioners of National Education;
(6) The Intermediate Education Board;
(7) Inspectors of Reformatory and Industrial Schools; and
(8) The Registrar-General.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

"These are the eight departments which mark out and define the sphere of our operations. We propose that they should be placed under the control of the representative council. If I am asked why a council at all, I can only say that in a democratic age, in a democratic country, and in this very democratic House of Commons, the resources of civilization are somewhat restricted. (Laughter.) Mr. Parnell on one occasion said at a meeting of the Eighty Club, when he had as his fellow-guest Lord Spencer, whose enforced absence from the councils of the King and public life we all deeply deplore—(cheers)—said there were two ways of governing Ireland. One of them was they should find a man strong enough, stern enough, and sufficiently full of character and resource who would go over to Ireland and do even-handed justice between landlord and tenant, between Catholic and Protestant, between rich and poor.

"It may be said that instead of putting up a Council to control administrative work we should find some man of the kind Mr. Parnell had in his mind, who would go over to Ireland and take upon himself to see that all the existing departments properly did their duty. But the Government have no such man in their view—(laughter and Opposition cheers)—and I don't think the gentlemen opposite can supply our difficulty. (Ministerial cheers.) For my own part, I am exceedingly glad that we have not. Personally, I would much sooner write the biography of a deceased autocrat than live under his sway—(loud laughter)—for the reason that these men, however great they may be, and however interesting their biographies may be, don't make good history. (Laughter.) We are obliged to fall back, and we need not be ashamed to fall back—on the contrary, we may glory that we do fall back upon a representative assembly.

"We propose to establish a representative Council—an administrative Council consisting of 82 elective members and 24 nominated members, with the addition of the Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant as an ex-officio member. The elective members of the Council will be elected by the Local Government Board electors, which is like the Parliamentary franchise, except that it includes peers and women. (Laughter.) I should be very sorry if women were not allowed to play their part in every good work that may be within the reach of anyone in their own country. The nominated members are to be nominated by his Majesty during the first term of office, but after the expiration of that term they will be nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. I daresay that if the population of Ireland were not segregated in the way it is some other method of nomination might be adopted to secure the representation of minorities, but I don't think that the population of Ireland being as it is that any system of minority representation would secure for the Protestants in the South and West any representation whatever through that means, and therefore, it is only by the process of nomination that that great object can properly be attained."

THE VICEROY'S VETO.

The President of the Council (Mr. Birrell went on) would be elected by the Council, and Chief Secretary would have the right to attend and speak if so moved (Laughter.) The intention was that the Council should have complete control over the exercise of the powers vested in the departments of which he had spoken, and vested in the Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary relating to those powers. The method by which it would be exercised was by resolution, but the final authority of Parliament was maintained by means of a power entrusted to the Lord Lieutenant to reserve questions for consideration. After the Lord Lieutenant had reserved any resolution of the Council it would not operate until confirmed by him. On the consideration of any resolution so reserved the Lord Lieutenant might either confirm, annul, or remit to the Council for further consideration together with any expression of opinion he saw fit to give thereon. If anything more were necessary the Lord Lieutenant might make such order in respect to the matter as the necessities of the case required.

The Lord Lieutenant would remain a party officer, and his proceedings might be discussed in that House, and be dealt with by the Chief Secretary. Save in the unlikely event of the annulling of one of its resolutions by the Lord Lieutenant, it was intended that the Council should have complete control over the departments he had mentioned. It would exercise its functions by means of Committees. A Finance Committee, a Public Works Committee, a Local Government Committee, and an Education Committee would be forthwith set up, and the Council would determine whether there should be others. The work of these Committees would come before the Council for consideration. A new Education Department would be constituted to which would be transferred the powers and funds of the Education Commissioners and this board would come under the control of the new Council.

With regard to the Education Committee it was proposed that the Lord Lieutenant should be empowered to point on that Committee persons having experience of Education to be additional members, the number so appointed not to exceed one fourth of the total number of members of the Committee. Women also might be appointed as additional members of the Committee. The elections would be for three years.

Passing to the question of ways and means, he remarked that it was proposed to establish a separate fund for the purposes of the Act, to be called the Irish Fund. They proposed to constitute by Order in Council an Irish Treasury, which would have at its head a Treasurer for Ireland. In order to feed the Irish Fund the proposal was to charge on the Consolidated Fund and pay into the Irish Fund certain annual sums to be fixed by Parliament afresh every five years,

THE IRISH FUND.

The present cost of administering the services covered by the eight departments was a little over the £2,000,000. They proposed, in addition to the £2,000,000 to allocate a sum of £650,000 a year. Of that amount £300,000 was intended to provide capital for the purposes of public works and the general development of Ireland.

Mr. Birrell said it was not to be substituted for any statutory obligations, but intended to be paid every year for the purpose of providing the new Council with a sum upon which it could borrow. Of the £650,000, £114,000 was to be allocated to expenditure of a capital nature, such as the provision of school buildings. There would be left a sum of £236,000 a year to assist in providing for the general purposes of the administration of the eight departments and the expenses of the Council. All the existing funds, together with what was proposed, would total up to about £4,000,000, and that would be the guarantee fund in substitution for the existing guarantee fund.

Touching upon other aspects of the Bill, Mr. Birrell said they had made use of this occasion to get rid of a doubt as to whether the office of Lord Lieutenant could be held without reference to religious beliefs. (Nationalist cheers.) The Act would provide that, notwithstanding anything contrary to this special provision, any subject of his Majesty might hold the Lord Lieutenancy without regard to religious belief. In the same way there was a clause which provided that in the exercise of any administrative powers under the Act no reference should be shown to any religious denomination. (Renewed Nationalist cheers.) Any case of contravention would be brought before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council within one year, the decision of the Judicial Committee to be final.

The power to appoint or to remove officers to whom the Act applies is a power which is deemed to be and intended to be a power within the Act, and consequently it will be a power exercised by the Council. The rights of existing officers would be preserved.

Proceeding the Chief Secretary said he did not see how any assembly such as the House of Commons could reject the measure unless it were honestly and deliberately satisfied, that the majority of the Irish people were incapable of exercising any real control over their own Local Government Board, their Department of Agriculture, their Public Works, and the education of their children.

If they were told that Protestants under the Will would have no chance he pointed to the fact that while Catholics in the South and West were slightly over-represented on the County Councils Protestants were also slightly over-represented in the province of Ulster, Ireland was an overwhelmingly Catholic country, and he did not see why Protestants should expect from other greater liberality than they were prepared to show themselves. (Nationalist cheers.) Surely they could not go on denying to Catholics opportunities for education, self-restraint, and self-government because they were an overwhelming majority.

"I daresay," proceeded the right hon. gentlemen, "we may be told that this Bill paves the way to Home Rule. (Opposition cheers.) If the proposals contained in this Bill become law and obtain a fair trial, if the new Council after some years is a success, than I daresay it may pave the way. If, on the other hand, it is a failure, it appears to me that it would present a very considerable obstacle to the persuading electors of this country, who have been called 'the predominant partner,' to accept Home Rule. It cannot be argued and will not be argued that the Irish people should be denied the right of showing themselves fit for self-government, simply because if they show they are fit the English people may be disposed some day or other to give way to their demand for it. That would be a shocking and a terrible doctrine—(loud Ministerial cheers)—and I am sure it is not the doctrine of the party opposite.

"But I say to Unionist Irishmen—Protestants the majority of them—who love their country as much as any man can—(A Voice: "You called them 'carrion crows,' and laughter)—although they know it will remain for ever, probably, a Roman Catholic country—I say I cannot believe that they will deliberately refuse any well-reasoned opportunity whereby the wealth and prosperity of the Irish people can be increased, and their chances of growing in those habits of self-respect, dignity, and self-restraint which we all long to see them possess, promoted. I am satisfied that when this is put before them their objection to this measure, founded upon the apprehension of Home Rule, will prove to be unjustifiable, and that they will, after full consideration, not stand in the way between Ireland and the great advantages offered to her by these proposals." (Ministerial cheers.)

NATIONALIST LEADER'S CAUTION.

Mr. John Redmond who was greeted with Nationalist cheers, said that until the Bill was in his hands and he had had an opportunity of consulting his colleagues the House would not expect from him a deliberate and final judgment. The position was entirely different from what it was when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Bill to confer self-government on Ireland. That was the final solution of this problem. But what the Government offered to-day was not Home Rule—it was not offered as Home Rule, or an alternative. What Irishmen meant by Home Rule was a freely-elected Irish Parliament, with an Executive responsible to it. Was there, he asked, no significance in the presence in England at this moment of General Botha, who three or four years ago was their open foe in the field? (Loud Nationalist cheers.)

This Bill was a continuation and development of the policy which, in a lucid moment the Tory Party applied to Ireland in 1898, when they extended the right to Ireland of County Councils. He would prefer that no legislative powers at all should be given to the new Council rather than those powers should be maimed and dwarfed. He thought, however, that the Nationalists might look at the provisions of Chief Secretary's scheme consistently with the maintenance of their aspirations. He disliked the principle of nomination because it was undemocratic, but he was prepared to swallow it in order to show the minority in Ireland that their fears were groundless.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

NAVAL REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Colonial Premiers and a large number of other guests went to Portsmouth on May 3, at the invitation of the Lords of the Admiralty, visited and inspected the new battleship "Dreadnought," witnessed a mimic attack upon her by torpedo-boats and submarines, made a tour of the dockyard, beheld a sham fight between ships and forts and Whale Island, and finally participated in a river of the Home Fleet assembled at Spithead.

VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

Four of the Colonial Premiers—Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand; Sir Robert Bond, Newfoundland; Mr. F. R. Moor, Natal; and General Botha, Transvaal—visited Manchester on May 4, and received the freedom of the city, which has been conferred also on the other three Premiers. They were accompanied by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Under Secretary for the Colonies and member for North-West Manchester, and were entertained by the Corporation at luncheon in the Town Hall. A procession was made through the principal streets of Manchester, and the visitors were greeted with enthusiasm by vast crowds. They were afterwards entertained at a luncheon, over which the Lord Mayor presided. Sir J. Ward, in responding to the toast of "The Premiers," said some people had an idea that the members of the Imperial Conference had been quarrelling among themselves, but he took the opportunity of saying that the work of the conference up to now had been one of extreme satisfaction. There had been differences of opinion on at least one important matter, but they had discussed them as men desirous of coming to a common conclusion. Sir R. Bond, Mr. Moor, and General Botha also responded. The latter, who was enthusiastically cheered, said he wished to render thanks for the splendid and magnificent assistance given to him and to the people of the Transvaal in aiding them to get a free Constitution under which they enjoyed the same liberty as any other portion of his Majesty's empire. (Cheers. "As soldiers, he said "we made one another's acquaintance and to-day as common members of the same empire we renew that acquaintance in another way. (Cheers.) I have signed a treaty, and in that treaty I renounced in favour of the British Government my flag, my people, and their liberty. Therefore I am doubly indebted to you and the people of England to-day that you have assisted in restoring the freedom of the people of the Transvaal in the shape of responsible Government. I wish to assure you that with the aid of God we shall use our best endeavours not to make you ashamed of your noble and generous gift to the Transvaal. (Cheers.) The reception which they had had at the hands of British people, continued General Botha, was something so impressive that he would convey to his people the message that the British people have joined hands with us in burying the dead past. (Cheers.)

Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., who was expected to speak at some length, replied to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament." It was noted that he confined his reply to an acknowledgment not occupying more than one minute. Various theories were suggested for this unexpected and disappointing turn in the proceedings. One was that Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Premier, when alluding to the proceedings in conference had spoken of the Government as "our opponents," a slip which he tried immediately to correct by adding: "I mean the Government." The significance of the slip was noticed by the guests, and its effect was heightened by Mr. Churchill's curt speech which followed soon after.

The Countess of Jersey gave an afternoon party at Osterley Park, on May 4, to meet the Colonial Premiers and their ladies. Jersey, who was assisted in welcoming her guests by Lord Jersey, received at the entrance on the piazza, and the visitors then passed through the historic Wedgwood Hall to the gardens, where the Imperial Blue Hungarian Band played during the afternoon. The gardens looked very fresh after the recent rains, and the weather was fine. A programme of part music was sung during the afternoon.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AND THE PREFERENCE PROPOSALS.

The Imperial Conference met again on May 6. At the opening of the proceedings, Dr. Jameson expressed the hope that there would be a more sympathetic answer from Mr. Lloyd-George than from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and asked permission to move a resolution in savour of preference on articles already dutiable. Sir W. Laurier thought the resolution ought to be postponed till the main resolution had been considered.

Mr. Lloyd-George then addressed the conference. He had hoped that it might be possible for those present, acknowledging the limitations imposed on them by the convictions they respectively held on fiscal issues, to consider the feasibility of finding other means to attain the object in view.

Had a free-trade resolution been pressed by his Majesty's Government and refused it might have been said by the Press that the Colonies had refused to listen to the appeal of the mother country to be put on equal terms with her children, and later that the door had been slammed in the old mother's face by her ungrateful progeny. His Majesty's Government had not taken this course, recognising the unfairness of ignoring local conditions and exigencies. They were not here to attempt to manœuvre each other into false positions, but to discharge the practical business of the Empire. They were in perfect accord as to the objects they could strive to promote.

His Majesty's Government were in favour of any scheme for the development of inter-imperial trade which did not inflict sacrifices on any individual community so as to create a sense of grievance deep enough to introduce the elements of discontent and discord and thus impair the true unity of the empire. His Majesty's Government heartily concurred that the empire would be a great gainer if much that was now brought from foreign countries could be produced and purchase within the empire. A considerable part of the surplus population of the United Kingdom which now goes to foreign lands might be kept within the empire, and add to its strength in material resources. He agreed that this federation of free commonwealths is worth making some sacrifice for. He differed only on ways and means. He was convinced that to tax the food of our people is to cast an undue share of sacrifice on the poorest part of the population, and that a tax on raw material would fetter us in the severe struggle with our foreign competitors. This, therefore, was a sacrifice which would weaken our power to make further sacrifices, and we ought not to be called upon to make it.

In Mr. Deakin's resolution the Government were asked to do what no protectionist country in the world would do—namely, to tax necessaries of either life or livelihood which we cannot produce ourselves, and of which the Colonies cannot supply us with a sufficiency for many years.

But it was said, "What are you prepared to do in return?" His first answer was that Great Britain was the best customer the Colonies have got for their products,

To illustrate this he gave the following figures:—In 1905, the last year for which the information was available, the exports from the self-governing colonies to all foreign countries only amounted to 40½ millions, while the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 65¾ millions, exclusive of bullion and specie (21¾ millions).

He felt that everything should be done to promote commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the Colonies, and would be sorry if the conference parted without devoting itself to the careful consideration of every suggestion for developing inter-imperial commerce. He was afraid that exaggerated importance might be attached to the controversy of the moment, and that it might loom so large on the political horizon that the sense of proportion might be lost. He did not desire to embark upon a review of the political situation in this country, but he desired to present to the conference some considerations which might prevent them from supposing that the election would be likely to reverse the verdict so emphatically given at the elections eighteen months ago.

In these circumstances he thought that consideration should be given to the proposals of a practical character, such as Sir Joseph Ward had brought before the conference. He made three important suggestions—(1) for improving and cheapening cable communication with this country; (2) the appointment of Commercial Attaches or Consuls in the Colonies to assist British trade; and (3) the improvement of transport and passenger communications between the mother country and her colonies.

As to the first, it would be an undoubted advantage if traders could communicate their orders quickly and at rates which would not be prohibitive. We ought to shorten the distance between ourselves and the Colonies by all possible means.

As to the second, we have not yet done enough. He was doubly glad that the Prime Minister of New Zealand raised the question in the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had ungrudgingly acceded to every request made to him by the Board of Trade for improving the equipment of the commercial department. He was considering the appointment of what he might perhaps term imperial commercial travellers to investigate trade conditions and requirements in the Colonies, and to report fully on all matters to the Board of Trade. From that department the information would be disseminated confidentially in proper quarters. They would visit the great industrial centres of the country and ascertain for what produce from the Colonies there is a real demand.

The third was the most important and momentous question of all—the improvement of communications for transport and transit between the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

He stated that the policy of merchant shipping subsidies would not benefit shipping, as had been proved by the experience of France and other countries The previous Government had gone into the matter and had appointed a Select Committee to investigate it. Four out of the six members of that committee were tariff reformers. That committee reported adversely to the policy of subsidising shipping. He could not consider any suggestion for a system of subsidies, and he said so at once, in order to leave the way clear for the discussion of other measures of improving inter-imperial trade.

Sir Joseph Ward had dwelt on the need of bringing the Colonies nearer, and his feeling was fully shared by his Majesty's Government.

The acceleration of inter-imperial communication was a thing by which all would benefit. It would mean increased facilities for the market of goods, a general development of trade, opportunities for extended emigration an advantage in the direction of uniting the empire. His Majesty's Government had had no concrete scheme submitted to them; the problem was complex and difficult, but he believed it was not beyond the resources of British statesmanship. One advantage over preferential tariffs there would be in such a scheme. Such tariffs, he believed and his opinion was shared by millions of his fellow-countrymen, involved duties on corn and raw materials, and must increase prices. On the other hand, improved transport facilities might be expected to cheapen the prices of the colonial products which they were all anxious to obtain. He did not propose to submit to them at that moment a definite plan it would be better that a scheme or schemes should be elaborated slowly and in detail after thinking out all the ramifications of the problem. When such schemes had been prepared and were presented with the full responsibility of the respective Governments behind them, each Government could examine them and confer further.

He went on to say that his Majesty's present Government had been accused of giving the cold shoulder to the Colonies. His Majesty's Government had given the Colonies the answer which the Colonies would have given if his Majesty's Government had tried to induce them, for imperial or other reasons, to change their own fiscal systems. His Majesty's Government could not give any other reply to any proposal involving taxation of the foods of the people, and this was known before the colonial representatives left their homes. He would only again ask them fully to consider the condition of a thickly populated country like Great Britain, dependent for its supplies on other lands, and how different those conditions were from what prevails in the Colonies.

Sir William Lyne, who was accompanied by Dr. Wollaston, Mr. Freeman Murray, and Mr. Preedy, paid a visit to Sheffield on May 6. The party visited the cutlery works of Thomas Turner and Company and the steel work of Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company (Limited) early in the forenoon, and at noon Sir William Lyne addressed a meeting of Sheffield manufacturers at the Cutlers' Hall. Sir William spoke for an hour on various aspects of the question of preferential trading between the Australian Commonwealth and Great Britain.

TARIFF REFORM IN INDIA.

Sir J. Mackay's Conference Speech and Mr. Bonar Law's Reply.

Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., presiding on May 7 at a meeting of the East India Association, held at Caxton Hall, to hear Sir Roper Lethbridge, read a paper on Tariff Reform as affecting India, replied to the speech made before the Imperial Conference by Sir James Mackay. Mr. Bonar Law said that if it was true, which he denied, that Russia raised her import duties on India and Ceylon tea because we had adhered to the Brussels Sugar Convention, what had she gained by it? The result was pointed out by Sir James Mackay at the Imperial Conference the other day, when he declared that the trade between India and Russia had not been affected. Did not that prove how invulnerable India was against Retaliation in the form of tariffs? (Hear, hear.) When he heard people seriously pointing Retaliation on the part of foreign countries as a reason why we should not adopt Imperial Preference he could only suppose that they thought Tariff Reformers were fools. No sane man suggested either a policy of Retaliation on the part of our rivals or one of Quakerism for ourselves, but if there was to be Retaliation as a result of Imperial Preference it must be on both sides. (Hear, hear.) Of all nations in the world none was so invulnerable to Retaliation as our own, as we had less to lose by it than any other people. But Tariff Reformers in this country laboured under a serious disadvantage, their opponents having great superiority in, if not an absolute monopoly of, clap-trap cries, (Laughter). One of these cries was "Tariff wars are always bad. Of course they were, but other wars were worse, but nobody suggested that as a reason why we should not make military and naval preparations to defend ourselves.

The case for Cobdenism or Free Imports was put clearly and forcibly by Sir James Mackay as the representative of India at the Imperial Conference. But he (Mr. Bonar Law) protested against the absurd position in which Sir James Mackay was placed on that occasion by the British Government. Apparently the Government felt lonely at the conference, and they thought that it would be a master-stroke to produce something which they could call the voice of India to set against the unanimous opinion of the self-governing colonies in favour of Preference. But in what sense was Sir James Mackay a representative of India? He did not present either the Anglo-Indians or the native population. (Hear, hear) The views he put forward would find less support in India than any other. (Cheers) He did not even represent the Government of that country. True, he was a member of the Indian Legislative Council, but he was chosen to appear at the Imperial Conference not for that reason but because his views agreed with those of the man who selected him. (Laughter.) He represented the British Government and nothing else. Sir James Mackay informed the conference that anything which limited the flow of trade would be bad for India That was obvious, but the remark begged the whole question. Tariff Reformers believed that their proposals would increase the total volume of trade throughout the empire. (Hear, hear.) All the facts brought forward by Sir James Mackay with special reference to India strengthened the case for Imperial Preference. He practically admitted that it would be good for the United Kingdom, for he pointed out that a third of our exports to India were subject to foreign competition. Let anybody realise what the value of Preference would be to-morrow if it would be and remember that not only the trade of to-day must be considered but the trade of to-morrow as well. (Hear, hear.) It was assumed that any change in our fiscal system would be fatal to the Lancashire cotton industry, but was it safe under the present system? There was already competition with it in India itself with more to come, and we should soon have to face Japanese competition, which would be severe and perhaps deadly. (Hear, hear.) Without Preference Lancashire would find great difficulty in holding her own.

While Sir James Mackay admitted that Preference on the part of India would be advantageous to us, he did not admit that it would be beneficial to India. That was extraordinary, seeing that on the great bulk of our imports from India—tea, coffee, and tobacco—the duty was enormously high and would enable us to give a very big preference. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, India was a corn-growing country, and if Imperial Preference were established would, equally with the self-governing colonies, have an advantage over foreigners in sending corn to Great Britain. The only argument that Sir James Mackay brought against Preference as applied to India was that a very large proportion of her exports went to foreign countries, and if she offended those countries they might make arrangements endangering her trade. But to this reasoning he supplied the answer himself, when he pointed out that India's exports to foreign lands were practically all in raw materials. Foreign tariff systems were based on the principle of encouraging the importation of raw materials and discouraging that of manufactured articles. Then Sir James Mackay said:—"If you adopt Colonial Preference India will demand Protection." Had he not heard of the Swadeshi movements, which was already an Indian demand for Protection? The more that speeches like that of Sir James Mackay were made the more evident it would be that of all parts of the empire the one which would benefit most and soonest by Imperial Preference would be India. (Cheers.)

MR. STEAD ANGERS CANADIANS.

Mr. W. T. Stead has had a rough experience in addressing the members of the Montreal Canadian Club. He invited discussion, but before it was finished he was obliged to confess that it was the liveliest gathering he has addressed on this side of the Atlantic.

The audience particularly objected to his statement that an American statesman told him that if he had been United States Secretary of State at the time of the South African War he would have sent an ultimatum to Canada to the effect that if she chose to embroil herself in European quarrels she must consider her relations with the United States imperilled. This made the listeners so angry that they caused a uproar, and Mr. James Crathern, prominent citizen, accused Mr. Stead of trying to produce ill-feeling between Canada and the United States.

Florilline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

France and Japan.

AN ENTENTE.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Monday's issue of the Paris *Matin* contained the following :—

"We are in a position to make an important announcement. For some time past negotiations have been proceeding between the French and Japanese Governments with the object of concluding an agreement by which the two Powers should mutually guarantee the integrity of their possessions in the Far East.

"This agreement, the terms of which are not yet quite settled, will be a corollary of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Jan. 30, 1902, and of the treaty which Russia and Japan are negotiating at the present time, which also has for its object the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East.

"It is almost superfluous to add that the Governments of London and St. Petersburg have been kept informed as to the progress of the negotiations which are taking place now, and which will continue, between Paris and Tokio.

The "Petit Parisien" confirms the statement of the "Matin." The conclusion of a treaty, the journal says, is not yet imminent, but *pourparlers* have already begun, and the voyage of Prince Fushimi is not unconnected with them.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphed later :—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces, in confirmation of the statement published by the "Matin" to-day that the negotiations between France and Japan are being conducted at Tokio through the intermediary of the French Ambassador there. The Ministry adds that the negotiations involve the recognition by Japan to France's special interests in the Far East, and are inspired by the same political system as that which presided at the conclusion of the Franco-Siamese Treaty and is now governing the elaboration of the Russo-Japanese and Anglo-Russian Agreements, which tend to the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the Far East.

It is added that, although the negotiations are making good progress, their conclusion is not thought to be imminent.

The "Times" correspondent wrote (May 6) :—

M. Georges Villiers gives in this evening's "Temps" the following statement made to him on the subject by M. Pichon himself :—

"You already know in what spirit I entered a few months ago into the negotiations which the "Haras Agency" has just disclosed before their conclusion. These negotiations have for their object the signature of a convention which will afford fresh guarantees for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. They are the logical continuation of the absolutely pacific policy of France, a policy which has no other object than to avert all complications in every direction, and in particular in those parts of the world where our country has special interests."

M. Georges Villiers adds that the mutual guarantee for the two contracting Powers of the territorial status quo of their Far Eastern possessions constitutes *ipso facto* the principle of a peaceful collaboration of the signatory Powers in Asiatic questions and the justification of the assistance which they will give each other. He further states that Russia and England have approved of the general lines of the agreement, and that it is the text of the draft treaty that at present forms the subject of negotiations. These have naturally been in correlation with those conducted in January and February for the Japanese loan which was issued three weeks ago in London and Paris.

In a leading article, entitled "France and Japan the "Temps" expresses the opinion—which will not be shared by everybody—that France might have prevented the Russo-Japanese war had she used her influence properly, and that she is now repairing that blunder. It represents the Franco-Japanese negotiations as the complement of the series of agreements which are to regulate the future relations of Russia and Japan. The Temps believes that Indo-China henceforth unites with military safety first-rate diplomatic security. Moreover, says the writer, the Russo-Japanese differences being settled; England and Japan being united by an alliance that has been fortified by experience ; finally, Japan, France, England, and Russia being by their geographical position or that of their colonies the Powers chiefly interested in the affairs of Asia, the agreements they have concluded successively give to the peace of the Asiatic continent the firmest foundation that can be humanly conceived. After expressing the hope that in every capital the intentions of France will receive the fair judgment they deserve, the article concludes thus:—"And doubtless nobody will dispute us the right to remark with joy that, formerly isolated on an arduous road, we now find ourselves surrounded by a group of alliances, friendships, and sympathies which are the best of rewards and justifications for our efforts."

The "Tribune" correspondent adds:—From the official information given me this morning I think it would be more correct to say that the convention will recognise the rights of France not only in the Indo-China, but throughout the Far East. Certainly the two contracting Powers will undertake to collaborate pacifically to preserve peace in that part of the world. Russia and England who have been kept informed concerning the negotiations approve the general lines of the arrangement. The negotiations which were commenced between Paris and Tokio almost immediately after M. Pichon took power as Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been conducted chiefly by M. Pichon himself with M. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris. Though the main lines of the treaty have been accepted by the two Powers, the signature of the agreement cannot be called imminent, as many questions of detail remain to be settled. The proposed arrangement is more akin to the projected agreements between Great Britain and Russia and between Russia and Japan than to the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance.

JAPAN AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, May 4 (*Reuter*).—The efforts of Japan to establish diplomatic relations with Turkey date back to the period preceding the Russo-Japanese war, and were renewed later at different intervals. In November last year a fresh attempt was made during the presence in Constantinople of two Japanese Staff officers who were occupied in a tour of studies in Turkey, and one of whom subsequently proceeded to Baghdad. These officers were the bearers of a large number of Japanese decorations for Turkish officials.

It is stated in official circles that the *pourparlers* are still going on, although reticence is observed regarding the place where the negotiations are being conducted or as to the progress, or otherwise, made. Thus far, however, it is known that the *pourparlers* have encountered a rather serious stumbling-block, as Japan wishes to be treated on the same footing as the European Powers with respect to the Capitulations. This the Porte will not concede, seeing that all its efforts within late years have aimed at the restriction, if not the total abolition, of the Capitulations.

It is denied that any of the European Powers have opposed the establishment of a Japanese mission at Constantinople at least officially or openly. But it is by no means improbable that certain Powers would find it in their interest to intrigue against the project. It is only necessary to recall the difficulties which Mr. Leishman had to overcome to secure recognition of his elevation as United States Ambassador. It is obvious that the presence of a Japanese diplomatic representative would naturally tend to strengthen the position of the British Ambassador in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This probability might account for the unfavourable attitude which has been hinted at on the part of certain Powers.

It is believed here that Prince Fushimi will come to Constantinople and use his personal influence to bring about a settlement. The Turkish Government is disposed to view very favourably Japan's desire to open diplomatic intercourse with Turkey but for Japanese pretensions to the Capitulations. In Turkish circles it is felt that the object of Japan is not so much to develop trading relations with Turkey as political, having to do with Turkey's position as neighbour to Russia. Another reason which makes the Sultan personally inclined to welcome closer relations with the Far Eastern empire is the hope that Moslem missionary propaganda in that country may be encouraged and developed.

DISARMAMENT.

In the House of Commons this week Capt. Craig asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of Germany's final refusal to discuss the subject of disarmament at the forthcoming Peace Conference, he would stop all pending discharges of workmen from Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard till after the conference had completed its labours; also whether, in view of Prince von Bulow's statement in the Reichstag, the Government intended to proceed immediately with the building of the third battleship of this year's programme.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: His Majesty's Government recognise the importance of the statement made by Prince Bulow. It is also apparent from the tone of that statement that the German Government desire, while maintaining their own view, to avoid causing difficulties or embarrassment to other Powers who are interested in this question. His Majesty's Government for their part desire to deal with the question in the same spirit and to avoid any action which is likely to be embarrassing to any other Power. They also recognise that any question of expenditure on armaments cannot be dealt with except by agreement and consent; but they are not prepared at the present moment to make any further statement as to their own programme of shipbuilding and the expenditure connected with it.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 5 (*Unof.*).—An imperial command to attend the Easter ceremonies at Tsarkoe Selo reached Admiral Golovin the President of the Duma, while he was at Moscow. He immediately returned to St. Petersburg owing to the direct command of the Socialists.

Last night [illegible] was done up with crossets of light and the [illegible] were crowded on the occasion of the Easter midnight mass. Politics were a most forgotten in favour of the festival, but this morning the papers published articles half religious, half political, and most speaking of a new life for the Russian people in connection with the resurrection of the Saviour, associating the Easter greeting "Christ is risen" with the opening of prison doors and an amnesty for political prisoners.

Copenhagen, May 7.—Two hundred members of the Russian Social Democratic party, who were refused permission to stay in Denmark and Norway, left at noon to-day for England, travelling via Korsor and Esberg.

GERMANY.

The semi-official "North-German Gazette" publishes the following statement in its Parliamentary edition :—"A number of provincial newspapers occupy themselves with rumours which are alleged to be current in Parliamentary circles regarding differences between the Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor, and, as a result, a Chancellor crisis. We learn that these rumours are devoid of all foundation in fact, and that the assertion is equally unfounded that Prince Bulow is unwell and will shortly go on sick leave. The Imperial Chancellor will, it is anticipated, take his usual summer vacation at Nordeney in July."

FRANCE.

May 8 was the second day of the Jeanne d'Arc fete at Orleans. Enormous crowds witnessed the passage through the streets of the great procession, over a mile and a quarter long, in honour of the Maid of Orleans. There was much cheering. Cries of "Vive la Republique !" were raised as the Freemasons marched past, and a few hisses were heard but there was no disturbance.

The day being the name-day of the Duke of Orleans, a Royalist demonstration was held at Lyons. Speeches were made attacking the Republican Government and advocating the restoration of the monarchy. An address was sent to the Duke of Orleans.

The Journal states that a new group of 100 anti-militarists has placarded the walls of Paris with another edition of the manifesto which the police recently tore down. The addresses of the hundred signatories have been sent to the Procurator of the Republic.

A telegram to the *Petit Journal* from Marseilles states that an English engineer named Charles Harfield who was a passenger by the steamer *Shropshire*, from Liverpool for Rangoon, has been arrested on a charge of firing several shots with a revolver at some police and Customs officials, when he declares he mistook for some ruffians who had attacked him.

SPAIN.

A telegram to the *Belair* from Madrid, says the *Correspondencia Militar*, announces with all reserve that the Government has suddenly suspended its plans for the reconstruction of the navy.

HOLLAND.

It is officially announced that the Italian delegation to the Hague Peace Conference will be constituted as follows:—Count Tornielli, first plenipotentiary; Signor Pompili, second plenipotentiary; and Signor Fusinato third plenipotentiary.

TURKEY

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople (May 3) says :—The British Embassy has lodged a claim with the Porte for the refunding of £T15,000, being the amount of the ransom paid for the release of Mr. Abbot of Salonica, who was recently captured by brigands.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F S Peck, I M S, B
Lieut-Col H R Woolbert, I M S, B
Lieut-Col T F B Rennytailyour, B
Major R T Crichton, B
Major G C Beadon, B
Major CB Rawlinson, CIE, B
Major D G Peart, B
Capt J N Walker, IMS, B
Capt J S Maidlow, B
Capt E N Manly, R E, B
Mr G Gordon, B Cov
Mr G G Sim, B Cov
Mr O F Lumsden, B Cov
Mr F H Burton, B Cov
Mr A W Cruickshank, B
Mr J P Thompson, B Cov
Mr E F L Winter, B Cov
Mr J B Wood, B Cov
Mr F E Down, B
Mr H H Sharpe, B
Mr D Chisholm, B
Mr J W Hensley, B
Mr J L Ferrier, B
Mr W J Prince, B
Mr R K Moseley, B
Mr S T Hollins, B
Mr W Mayes, B
Mr B M Jones, B
Mr C Banks, B
Mr W C Ashmore, B
Mr H G Tomkins, B
Mr J W A McNair, B
Mr R H Campbell, M Cov
Mr W O Horne, M Cov
Mr M J Murphy, M Cov
Mr F G Marshall, M Cov
Mr J A deRozario, M
Mr C T Mullings, M
Mr H W Lushington, M
Mr J W Lewis, M
Mr H G Young, M
Mr K Tressler, M
Mr C A Beyts, Bo Cov
Mr R D Bell, Bo Cov
Mr A L Coverdton, Bo
Major-Gen, G Henry, C B, R E
Major-Gen E DeBrath, CB, CIE, commanding Aden Brigade
Col W T Fairbrother, I A
Col H S Wheatley, CB, IA
Brevet Col S D Gordon, 13 Lrs
Lieut-Col R L Mills, Royal Army Medical Corps
Major B T Pell, Queen's Regt, D A A G, Garhwal Brigade
Major E C Vaughan, S T C

Major W C Black, 12 Prs
Major R M Betham, 101 Gren
Major A J Carnana, 41 Dogras
Major E deV Wintle, 15 Lrs
Major F F Weedon, R E
Major H Herbert, I M S
Major A E S Hartigan, 35 H
Major T G Peacocke, ARD
Capt W S McGillivray, I M S
Capt W J Minchell, 124 Inf
Capt F G Moore, 6 Inf
Capt J A Bald, 61 Prs
Capt G I B Oldfield, 74 Punj
Capt F Skipwith, 24 Punj
Capt R J Cumings, 12 Prs
Capt E F Holland, 1-39 Rif
Capt B C Fellows, 30 Lrs
Capt R S Becher, 1-2 G R
Capt P E Ricketts, 18 Lrs
Capt W M Macleod, 31 Lrs
Capt E N Heale, 121 Prs
Capt D G Cowie, R A
Capt J S Rivett-Carnac, 16 Lav
Lieut J H F Lakin, 92 Punj
Lieut H D Watson, 25 Punj
Lieut F J Chadwick, 104 R
Lieut B E A Manson, 61 Prs
Lieut M C Raymond, 34 H
Lieut A W McRae, 14 Sikhs
Lieut B C Battye, R E
Lieut W D Lindsay, R A
Lieut D M Patrickson, 86 I
Lieut G S Kendall, 61 Prs
Lieut E P Mainwaring-White, 128 Prs
Lieut J A Budden, 82 Punj
Lieut E K Twiss, 10 Jats
Lieut A H W Elias, 2-1 G R
Lieut A F Redfern, 7 G R
Lieut J A Field, R E
Lieut H H North, R E
Lieut J B W Hay, 54 Sikhs
Lieut E P F Shine, S T C
Lieut H F Gordon, 18 Lrs
Lieut A F Inglis, 2-1 G R
Lieut W W Whitwell, 13 Raj
Lieut K D Allan, 35 Sikhs
Nursing Sister A E McGoverne, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister M Stephenson, Q A M N S I
Assistant Engineer W A Williams, R I M

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A E Leighton, B
Mr F A Foy, B
Mr R W Looo, B
Mr F H Stelling, Bo
Major A G W Moore, STC
Capt E S Gale, 1-2 G R
Licut J Gourlie, 38 H

Lieut G C B Musgrave, 90 Punj
Lieut G V d'A Innes, 17 Inf
Second Lieut M Dockrell, Unattached List

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J C Lamont, I M S, B, 8 mo 9 days' furl
Capt J W F Bait, IMS, P, 1 weeks' furl
Mr T W Wrench, B, 3 mo M C in continuation of privilege leave
Mr F T Paine, B, 3 mo MC
Mr H L Battersby, B, 6 mo M C
Mr G F R Blackwell, P, 14 days furl
Mr C M McCrie, B, 1 week's furl
Lieut-Col A V Anderson, I M S, Bo, 3 mo M C
Major J B Smith, I M S, Bo, study leave from 8-1-07 to 9-1-07
Capt F H G Hutchinson, I M S, Bo, study leave from 1-11-06 to 9-1-07
Lieut-Col M E Carthew-Yorstoun, 34 H, 14 days
Capt H M C Orr, Line, Regt, 4 mo M C
Lieut A K Norris, 78 Rifles 3 mo M C
Lieut R N S Gordon, 56 Rifles, 3 mo M C
Lieut C S Foster, 37 Lrs, to 13-11-07
Lieut C A L Graham, RA, 10 days
Second Lieut C Mullaly, 2 G R, to 4-8-07 on M C
Second Lieut H W Goldfrap, 103 Inf, 5 mo M C

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,60,000	3,40,000	7,000	5,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	192	4	287
For previous 14 weeks of half year	24,36,664	50,41,469	83,238	75,61,371
Total for 15 weeks.....	25,96,664	53,81,469	90,238	80,68,371
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,91,472	2,90,124	5,294	4,86,870
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	108	164	3	275
Total to corresp date do.	23,71,518	55,01,710	91,991	79,65,249

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 20,110
Do. to date ..... " 1,03,122

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and be Medicine Dealers every where

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

INDIA OFFICE—May 4.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Lieut M H Clarke has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of retired commander Royal Naval Reserve.

May 6.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet—namely :—O M Murphy, A M Y Dane, J M Kenworthy, and G W Walker-Jones In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of June 29, 1901, Engineer-Commander J A H Hicks has been placed on the Retired List. Staff Surg. A R Rankart, M V O, M B, K H P, has been promoted to the rank of fleet surgeon in his Majesty's fleet. Clerk R F Durman has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut W Beresford to be Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE,—May 7.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—Col F H Kelly to be a brigade commander, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col S C H —ourn, C B, deceased ; Col C H Westmoreland, Indian Army, unwell and will shortly go on sick leave. The Imperial Chancellor will, it is anticipated, take his usual summer vacation at Nordeney in July."

Capt and Brevet Major W R N Madocks, R A, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, vice Major C J Perceval, D S O, R A, whose tenure has expired.

Capt W O Hollow, R A, to be the assistant military secretary to Lieut-Gen Sir C J Burnett, K C B, commanding in chief, Western Command.

Quar—ast and Honorary Lieut W J Cordon, from the Manchester Regt, to be cadet quartermaster at the Curragh, vice Qrmr, and Honorary Capt H Gibbs, placed on retired pay.

Establishments.

Inspection and Experimental Staff.—Capt A C S Wardlaimpson, R A, to be an assistant inspector, vice Capt S R Pike, deceased.

Cavalry of the Line.

1st Royal Dragoons—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut E W T Miles bears date Feb 24, 1907, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of March 12, 1907.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Gentleman Cadet H W Viscount Ebrington, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut M J C S Johnstone, resigned.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Capt H Dixon in placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Gentleman Cadet D R B McCalmont, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W Gibbs, promoted.

10th Prince of Wales' own Royal Hussars—Capt the Hon. E B Meade is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperi l Yeomanry.

15th the King's Hussars—Lieut B Ritchie is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry.

18th Victoria Mary Princess of Wales's Own Hussars—Lieut E C Jury is seconded for services as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry ; Supernumerary Lieut G H Anderson to be lieutenant, vice E C Jary.

20th Hussars—Second Lieut H A G Walton resigns his commission.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the Staff :—Brevet Major W R N Madocks and W O Holloway. The undermentioned captains are seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept :—R W S, L Gethin and R F Jones. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded for service under the Colonial Office :—B O Austey and L M Bucknill. Lieut P G Yorke to be adjutant, vice Capt G R V Kinman, who has vacated.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept :—R B Tyrrell and V M Allen.

Hong Kong Singapore Batt.—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Nov 2, 1906 :—Havildar Major Bulaka Singh to be jemadar vice Natha Singh, retired.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Sup ernumerary Lieut A E Watts-Russell to be lieutenant, vice C J Murray, seconded.

Scots Guards—Second Lieut (on probation) C Bewicks resigns his commission.

Territorial Regiments.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Lieut E C Feneran is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut J M Salmond, from half pay, to be lieutenant supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below L I Cowper,

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut the Hon E M Stonor resigns his commission.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut A H B Hamilton is placed on half pay on reduction of establishment.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt —Capt R G Hely-Hutchinson to be major vice E H Cox, D S O, promoted.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Capt H N Robinson is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt F S E Boothby retires on retired pay supernumerary Capt E A Plunkett to be captain, vice F S E Boothby.

Foreign Office, April 18.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint—Captain Thomas Bernard Kelly to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Districts of Seistan and Kain.

Admiralty 7th May.

Sub-Lieutenant Edgar Worton Pegler has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th January 1907.

Admiralty, 8th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Captain Casper Joseph Baker has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 16th July, 1895—Lieutenant Edward Bathurst Compton has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Admiralty, 9th May.

Clerk Charles Murry Gavin has been promoted to the rank of Assistat Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 27th April.

Aamiralty, 10th May.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenant John Dalrymple Grieve has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Whitehall 10th May.

1ST LIFE GUARDS.

General Right Honourable Francis Wallace, Lord Grenfell G C B G C M G from the 2nd Life Guards to be Colonel vice Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General D C Lord de Ros K C V O deceased. Dated 30th April 1907.

2ND LIFE GUARDS.

Lieutenant-General Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Earl of Dumbarton C V O C B to be Colonel vice General Right Honourable F W Lord Grenfell G C B G C M G transferred to the 1st Life Guards. Dated 30th April 1907.

War Office, Whitehall 10th May.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major-General Henry Colebrooke Leyes to be Colonel Commandant vice Major-General and Honorarp Lieutenant-General R P Radcliffe deceased. Dated 30th March 1907.

War Office Whitehall 10th May.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robert A Browne The Border Regiment to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General vice Major A G Marrable. The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry whose tenure has expired. Dated 1st May 1907.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Ordnance Committee Colonel Alfred H P Turner from half pay to be a Member vice Brevet Colonel H P Hickman whose tenure has expired. Dated 1st May 1907.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys Second Lieutenant Aubrey B Winch to be Lieutenant vice M J C S Johnstone resigned. Dated 3rd April 1907.

5th Royal Irish Lancers Second Lieutenant William Sebag-Montefore to be Lieutenant vice H F Fandel-Phillips resigned Dated 4th May 1907.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—

The Honourable Arthur Annesley, vice The Honourable F W Stanley resigned. Dated 6th April 1907.

Aubrey G K Davies-Cooke vice The Honourable E B Meade seconded. Dated 15th April 1907.

16th The Queen's Lancers Lieutenant Edwin G Case resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May 1907.

18th Victoria Mary Princess of Wales's Own Hussars Lieutenant Major S Purdey is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 11th May 1107.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Coast Battalion Captain Albert Brisenden placed on retired pay.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The Bedfordshire Regiment Second Lieutenant William G McCranko resigns his commission. Dated 11th May 1907.

The Leicestershire Regiment Lieutenant Frederick I Ford to be Captain vice T N Puckle, seconded. Dated 22rd March 1907.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment Second Lieutenant Robert B Corser from The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant vice G G C Bagshawe resigned. Dated 11th May 1907.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Second Lieutenant Evan Morris from The Manchester Regiment to be Lieutenant vice J Halfpenny seconded. Dated 11th May 1907.

The Worcestershire Regiment Captain Alfred F Custance retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia under the provisions of Article 509 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1906. Dated 11th May 1907.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Insantry Lieutenant Harry S. Winthrop from The Royal Warwickshire Regiment to be Lieutenant supernumerary to Establishment. Dated 11th May 1907.

The Border Regiment The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Robert B Morton notified in the Gazettee of 26th March 1907 is cancelled that Officer having been transferred to The Army Service Corps with an anterior date.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 4th May.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th May 07—				
G I P Ry Section	2,83,640	8,48,498	12,311	11,47,449
I M R system ..	72,369	2,25,109	1,597	2,99,075
A D C Ry ..	12,567	18,226	69	30,861
Baran-Kotah Ry. ..	.....	2,899	.....	2,899
Total.....	3,70,596	10,94,731	14,977	14,80,304
Actuals for corresponding week ending 5th May 06—				
G I P R Section....	3,19,988	7,61,871	6,109	10,87,965
I M R system....	69,946	1,70,615	1,166	2,50,727
A D C Ry ..	16,385	14,910	66	31,361
Baran-Kotah Ry. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,06,319	9,36,396	7,341	13,70,053
Increase or Decrease (G I P R...	— 34,345	+ 86,627	+ 7,209	+ 59,484
I M R....	+ 2,423	+ 45,494	+ 431	+ 48,348
A D C Ry	— 3,798	+ 3,316	— 3	— 480
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	+ 2,899	.....	+ 2,899

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th May 1907 on 172·8 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	450	....	850
Or per mile of Railway	23	26	....	49
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	5,839	7,914	70	13,123
Total for 18 weeks..	6,239	7,664	70	13,973
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	650	272	3	
Per mile of Ry. do.	38	16	....	54
Total to corresponding date do. ..	9,612	6,284	107	16,003

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 75
to date ..... " 2,030

A SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Indigestion, Neuralgia, Headaches, and Nervous Ailments—

Probably nothing tests a woman's patience so much as teaching a class of small children. Their natural restlessness and wandering attention require such persistent 'checking' that the teacher's nerves begin to chafe and tire of being so actively concentrated upon the same task, and the result is an attack of neuralgia or headache. This is well illustrated in a letter from Mrs. E. Thompson, headmistress at the School House, Corringham, who found that having to force the nerves to work beyond their capacity, invariably produced Neuralgia, Indigestion, and a train of nervous ailments which she could only remedy by taking a course of Phosferine. Conscious of her many responsibilites as a schoolmistress, Mrs Thompson works with more than ordinary zeal, and thus experienced those numbing headaches so familiar to all brain workers, until she discovered in Phosferine a perfect preventive of all such nerve disorders, and a tonic which stores up energy in readiness for all demands.

How to prevent and remedy them.

Mrs. E. Thompson, School House, Corringham, writes :—"I consider Phosferine one of the finest of medicines. We are never without it, and use it not only for Indigestion, Neuralgia, and Nervous Ailments, but in the case of any ordinary headache (with which we are troubled), find nearly always almost immediate relief. I have recommended it to many friends each of whom testify to the great benefit derived."—Nov. 27, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

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Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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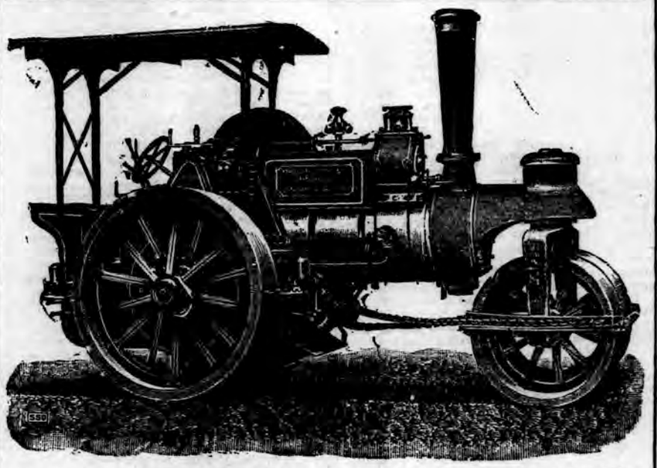
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietor: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Trade in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.



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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

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DR. F. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nurse."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is not a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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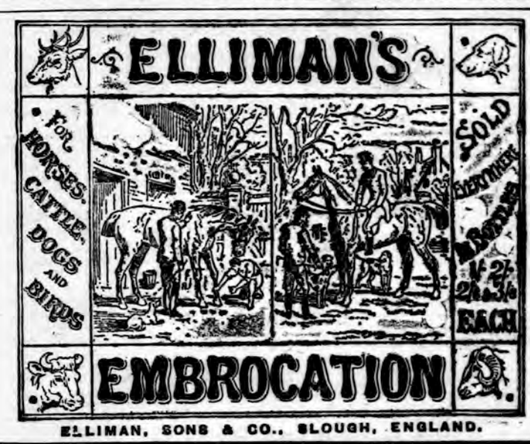

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS TH

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 10.

WITHIN THE GATES.

Good Americans when they die, go to Paris. As a preliminary to that paradise they come to London, and, if they cannot stay at one of the half-dozen hotels which specially cater for them, then they go into apartments in Bloomsbury—always Bloomsbury, never anywhere else. We know, then, where to seek the holidaying American, as we know where to find the resident Italian and the resident Hebrew, though they are in quite different postal districts. Which is the Colonial quarter? Is Bloomsbury their temporary home as well as that of the sons of Uncle Sam? There is a recognised Colonial quarter, and it has a special feature—a feature which would have occurred to few minds but that of an agent. The Queensland lady who was asking for particulars as to the class of residents in the neighbourhood of her intended home in London was assured that they were of the most desirable description. "In fact, they are, without exception, soup and fish families," the anxious man assured her.

THE UNSPOKEN WORD.

A man going to America expects to be victimised by the Yankee interviewer. He may just as well venture something ridiculous off his own bat, so to speak, for if he does not the interviewer will invent columns of it for him. In sober old England, however, a Colonial Premier has a right to look for better fortune than to be grossly misrepresented by an interviewer. The paper of which Mr. Deakin complains is not published in England, so the blame lies not here. Miss Marie Hall, should he meet her during his stay, will be able to tell him that they do these things just as badly out West. During her recent American tour a rascal whom she never saw printed what purported to be an interview with her, and in it made her with all her heart declare the virtues of chewing-gum for ladies. The consequence was that the unhapp young lady was simply bombarded with chewing-gum all the while she was there by manufacturers craving a testimonial for their wares.

MEN AND MILEAGE.

The Stock Exchange gentlemen who were recently "padding the hoof" from London to Brighton were so engaged, they say, "to encourage the forgotten art of long-distance strolling." Here is a pretty idea for the owners of ocean-going tramps, who, with fine scorn for steam, ought to declare their voyages before the wind designed to encourage the forgotten art of sailing. The farmers and market gardeners who each night send up their produce thirty miles by road to Covent Garden should call their plan one to encourage the forgotten art of driving. The country postmen ought all to be honorary members of this strolling confederacy. They are the men for the long distances, only they do not stroll; they walk, and that fast and far. But there is some truth in the suggestion of the Stock Exchange roadmen. The fossil tooth of what was once a hippopotamus alive in American proves it. With the hippo long-distance strolling is indeed almost a forgotton art.

READY-MADE PROGRESS.

The relations between the Czar and the Duma suggest that he is still ignorant of the real condition of the country, still unable to appreciate the significance of the great national movement of which the Duma is the outward and visible evidence. Few Russian rulers have known the true character of their people, the actual conditions of the country. The Liberator, who was accustomed to go about the country disguised as an ordinary soldier, may have gained some insight into the real state of things; he had, at any rate, the opportunity of hearing free opinions spoken by men unmuzzled. But it has always been easy for those near the throne to deceive the ruler of All the Russias. Even the great Catherine was of the number. When Potemkin knew that she was about to pay a visit to his government in the south, he caused an enormous number of wooden houses to be grouped into towns and villages along her route. He called, not for conscripts as Russia is calling at this hour but for actors and actresses. His lowly allies had to play the part of villagers and townspeople in the places which he had reared for the royal progress. The Czarina went along, was delighted with the show of prosperity, believed it permanent and normal, and heaped upon him even more honours than his handsome face and figure had disposed her already to bestow.

ENGLAND IN GERMANY.

There is an influence working for harmonious relations between Germany and Britain which some of us are apt to forget. Every German child is learning to speak English, so that there is no reason why English views, expressed by English writers, should not be understood in the Fatherland. That Germans are to make themselves master of our language marks a significant change in the attitude of the Kaiser towards this country. The first thing he did on Germany taking over Heligoland was to prohibit the teaching of English in the schools. Seeing that the people of Heligoland had for eighty years previously been British subjects, this action naturally caused much comment abroad and great discontent among the population themselves. But the years passed away, and the Kaiser's heart seems to have warmed towards the land in which his mother was born. He went back upon the attitude adopted towards Heligoland's schools and decided that the teaching of English should be compulsory in all German schools. The purpose may have been utilitarian; it may have been deliberately complimentary towards this country. At any rate, it had a pretty sequel.

THE TWO GIANTS.

There was much sympathy between Cecil Rhodes and Kaiser William, between whom there once passed a notable exchange of compliments. When Rhodes heard of the Emperor's decision to have English taught in his schools, he drew out his will and added a codicil, declaring that, inasmuch as the Emperor had made the teaching of English compulsory, his (Rhodes's) trustees should establish fifteen scholarships at Oxford (five in each of the first three years after the testator's death) of £250 each, tenable for three years, for students of German birth; each student to be nominated by the Kaiser himself. "A good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States," he noted, "will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations from the strongest tie."

VEXED WRAITHS.

Archdeacon Colley's statement that he had been informed weeks in advance that he would succeed in his action against Mr. Maskelyne suggests that the spirits are not specially keen on a bargain. They are ready to volunteer information, apparently, though they are vastly indignant if the scientists seek, without authority from occult sources, to gain information for themselves. That, at any rate, is the inference to be drawn from the experience of Sir William Ramsay. When he first began his investigation into the properties of radium his letter-bag was filled almost to bursting point with warnings from Spiritualists, assuring him that the newly discovered metal is in active agent of the supernatural. "Leave radium absolutely alone," they implored him, "it is too potent a force of Nature for you to tamper with." Greatly daring, he disregarded the warnings, and only the Spiritualists, and not the spirits themselves, continued afterwards to assail him.

THE LIVING DEATH.

It must have been a grim joker among spirits who impressed upon the mind of a man told of in the medical Press that he was dead. He believed and so believing refused of course to take any nourishment. "How can the dead eat and drink?" he asked when food was pressed upon him. It was obvious that unless something were done to bring him to his senses the delusion must soon become actuality; he would die of starvation. The strangest ruse was tried. Half a dozen attendants, draped in ghostly white crept silently in single file into the room adjoining his, and, with the door open sat down where he could see them to a hearty meal. "Here, who are these people?" inquired the "dead" man. "Dead men," answered the doctor. "What! said the other," "do dead men eat?" "To be sure they do "as you see for yourself," was the answer. "Well, said the corpse, "if that is so, I'll join them for I'm starving." The spell was broken, and he sat down and ate like forty famished men.

BY TELEPATHY!

It is a curious thing that on the first day of May professional football clubs are able to announce the capture of players in various parts of the country far remote from the towns in which those clubs have their headquarters. A Southern club books several players from Northern villages; a Northern club fixes up with a player from an important club in the extreme South; a Lancashire club secures men from a mining village in the wilds of Nottinghampshire. The thing would be easy enough were it permissible to employ agents. But the rules of the game strictly forbid the services of any such person. The football agent of recognized position is as dead as the dodo. And yet, although officially he is defunct, the manner in which the big clubs snap up the best players of teams is the far-away villages suggests that methods with which old time the football world was familiar must still be in operation. How else could a Southern club know exactly where to look in the North for a player unknown to fame? How else could that unknown player be aware that the club needs a man for the very position in which it is his bit to play?—all this the very first day on which men may be engaged to fresh clubs.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

That Tired Feeling

Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies!

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of ladies always use one of Martin's Pills in the house, as they find the first signs of any irregularity of the system a timely dose to be administered. This will in three days recommend them, hence a free sample will be sent to any lady who will write for it. Address Dept. MARTIN'S PILLS, 1 Rue Vivienne, Paris.

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The pastries that are the most popular with boys and girls and the most wholesome for everybody, are those that are made at home with

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Makes home baking easy and pleasing. Recipes in every tin.

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FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

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FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

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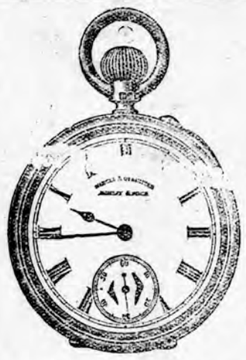
DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



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These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

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As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

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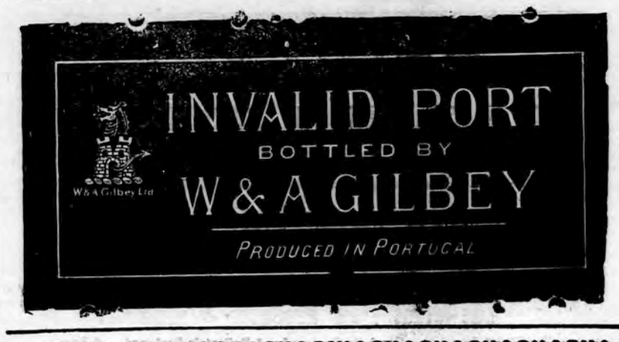

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